Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada

# Recent Immigrants in Metropolitan Areas

Strategic Research and Review
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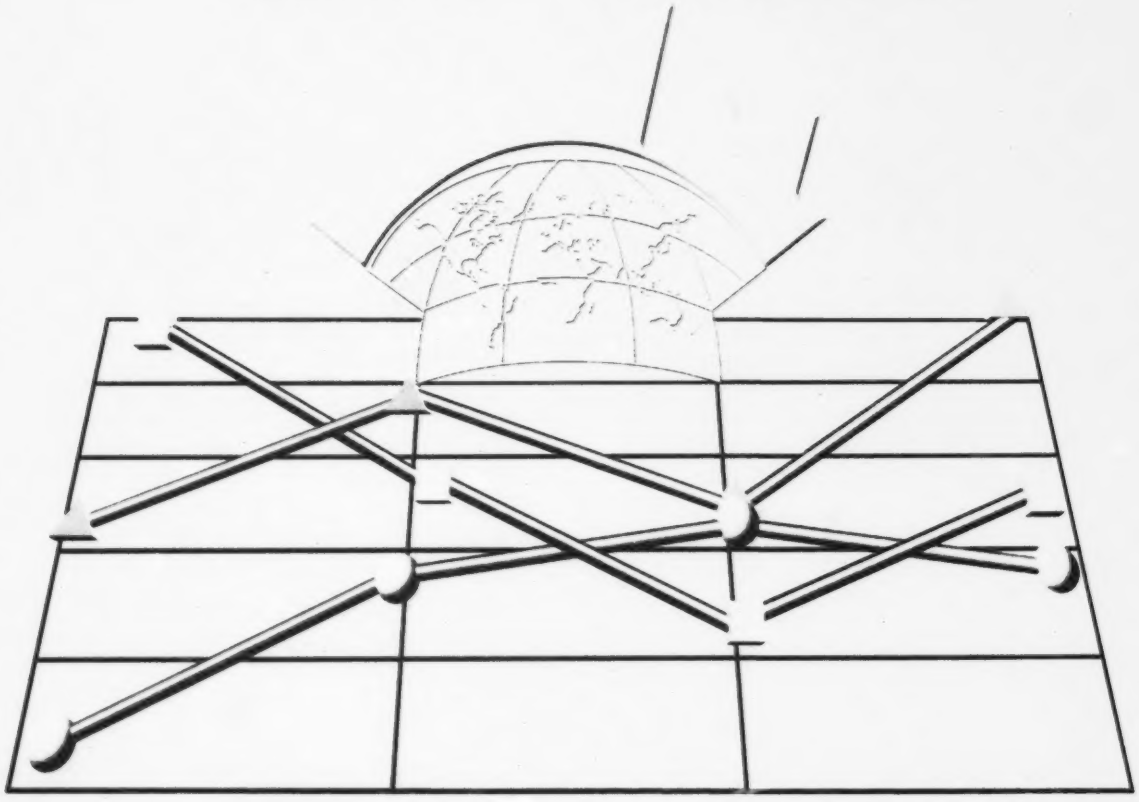
# Recent Immigrants in the Saskatoon Metropolitan Area

## A Comparative Portrait Based on the 1996 Census

**September 2000**

Research Unit
Unité de recherche



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# RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN THE SASKATOON METROPOLITAN AREA

## A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT BASED ON THE 1996 CENSUS

**Prepared by**
**INFORMETRICA LIMITED**

**For**
**Citizenship and Immigration Canada**

**September 2000**

The opinions and interpretations expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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## FOREWORD

This document presents a portrait of recent immigrants – persons who immigrated ("landed") after 1980 - living in the Saskatoon area at the time of the 1996 census of population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, on family and household structure, on participation in the economy, on income and housing.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants - those who arrived before 1981 - and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: those who arrived in the 1980s and those who arrived in the first half of the nineties. The last group is variously called "most recent immigrants" or "very recent immigrants". Grouping immigrants by period of landing is helpful when considering the adjustment of new immigrants to Canadian society and the economy, which takes time.

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives: meeting labour market needs, family reunification, humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time, and so has the background of new immigrants. As the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as documented in this report.

The report also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second portrait, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This portrait, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve with time after their arrival in Canada, for instance.

This portrait of recent immigrants living in the Saskatoon area is one of a series of 13 portraits for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the 13 profiles highlights a census metropolitan area (CMA; for a definition see the second text box on the next page). The CMAs or major urban agglomerations are: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec City and Halifax. Also available is a profile of recent immigrants in Canada. This profile covers the same material as the profiles for urban centres. It also provides comparisons between five geographic areas (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, the ten other cities combined, and the rest of Canada).

This comparative portrait of recent immigrants in Saskatoon was produced by Informetrica Limited and is published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to inform the Canadian public, in particular persons and organisations with an interest in immigrants, including officials of provincial, regional and local governments, and organisations providing services to immigrants.

In this document, text boxes provide information of a technical nature about the topics covered, such as definitions of concepts used and notes to tables and charts. Here are some general points that may assist the reader:

Highlights are presented before the main report. The Highlights section is divided into six parts like the report itself.

Headings of topics summarise the thrust of the information presented, in telegram style. Thus, a quick impression of the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants can be gleaned from the table of contents. In the style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Thus, "Fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, "41%" may be described as "two-fifths" or "two out of five". As well, whereas tables and figures display information for two groups - immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during 1991-1996 - the text often refers to these jointly as "recent immigrants".

Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100, and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Shares may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Some tables and figures in this profile show less detail than available in other reports in this series of profiles, reports for urban areas where a larger number of recent immigrants live than in Saskatoon. This was necessary to ensure that the statistics shown are accurate and not misleading. Statistics Canada does not release the actual number of persons in any category in the census data, but an approximate number. When there are but few people in a category, there may be a large relative error in the number. Thus, when the number of recent immigrants in a particular category is small, it is impossible to know whether a difference between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born reflects a real difference or the approximation error. These reports on recent immigrants do not provide such statistics.

Thus, for instance, this report does not contain an analysis of the unemployment rate of recent and most recent immigrants by age, level of education and knowledge of official languages, while reports for other cities where more recent immigrants live do contain such detail. As well, in some displays detail is provided only for all recent immigrants, and not separately for immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during the 1990s. In other instances certain age groups are combined. Finally, some individuals statistics have been excluded and replaced by the designation "n.a.", meaning "not available".

Readers should be aware that there may be many reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy, etc. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults aged 25 to 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born, and earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants or the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this portrait, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core.

In 1996, the Saskatoon CMA included the following municipalities: Saskatoon, Thode, Dundurn, Shields, Corman Park, Langham, Warman, Blucher, Martensville, Bradwell, Allan, Dalmeny, Elstow, Osler, Colonsay, Clavet, Meacham, Delisle, Vanscoy and Asquith. Throughout this profile, the Saskatoon CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Saskatoon.

The population data presented in this report do not include non-permanent residents. In 1996 for the first time, Statistics Canada included non-permanent residents in the population. There were 167,000 non-permanent residents in Canada in 1996, bringing the official population count to 28,528,000 instead of the 28,361,000 shown here.

## HIGHLIGHTS

This portrait describes recent immigrants in the Saskatoon metropolitan area ("Saskatoon" for short) as of 1996. Recent immigrants are immigrants who landed during the period 1981-1996. Immigrants who landed during 1991 to 1996 are called very recent or most recent immigrants.

The background, personal attributes and outcomes of immigrants reflect Canada's immigration policies, and the choices immigrants make as to where to live in Canada.

Labour market behaviour, the jobs of recent immigrants, and their income and housing conditions describe the adjustment of immigrants to the economy. This process clearly takes time. Many immigrants do not immediately access long-term jobs that match their formal education, and the initial years are marked by relatively low income, large households and crowded housing. As their stay lengthens, however, they more or less catch up to those who were here before, although some differences remain.

***Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)***

- In 1996 there were 6,700 recent immigrants in Saskatoon, 0.3 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for 41 per cent of immigrants in Saskatoon and 3.1 per cent of the population of the metropolitan area. The number and the population share of immigrants residing in Saskatoon declined during the 1981-1996 period.

- More than four out of five immigrants who landed during the 1980s had become Canadian citizens by 1996.

***Who are the recent immigrants (Part B):***

- Recent immigrants to Saskatoon come from all over the world. Among those who landed during 1991 to 1996 Asian origins are dominant, and the share of the People's Republic of China, the largest source country, is 15 per cent.

- Thirty-five per cent of recent immigrants destined for Saskatoon entered through the economic class. Refugees made up 32 per cent of those who landed between 1981 and 1996, more than twice the share of refugees for Canada as a whole. The share that entered through the family class is almost as large.

- Nearly one-half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and 17 per cent are children under 15. Of Saskatoon's Canadian-born population, these groups make up respectively one-third and one-quarter.

- Six out of seven persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. The proportion declines with age: it is 90 per cent in the 15-24 age group, and less than two-thirds for immigrants aged 45 and over.

- For 60 per cent of the most recent immigrants the language most often spoken at home is neither English nor French, but a foreign language.

- The level of education of recently immigrated men in Saskatoon is higher than that of Canadian-born men. On average, the education of recently immigrated women is similar to that of Canadian-born women, but recent immigrants are found in larger proportions in the highest and lowest categories (university degree and elementary schooling). Recent immigrants contribute more than evenly to the number of physical scientists, engineers and health professionals. Recent immigrants pursue studies at a high rate.

***Families and households (Part C)***

- Very few recent immigrants, including seniors, live alone. About one in nine of those living with relatives live in an extended-family arrangement, over twice the rate among the Canadian-born.

- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to include never-married children, and this at a later stage in the life of the parents. Recent immigrant families are also somewhat larger than Canadian-born families.

- Households consisting of recent immigrants with or without other Canadians make up 3.6 per cent of all households in Saskatoon. Households of immigrants who landed during the 1990s account for one-half of recent immigrant households and 1.8 per cent of all households.

- Family households larger than a nuclear family are rather common among recent immigrants. One in nine households of recent immigrants, and only one in twenty-five households whose adult members are all Canadian-born are of this type. Households of recent immigrants are significantly larger than Canadian-born households.

***Participation in the economy (Part D)***

- Very recent immigrants have a lower rate of participation in the labour force.

- In Saskatoon, immigrants adjust quickly to the labour market. Labour force participation of people who immigrated during the 1980s is similar to that of other residents of the city.

- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation of recent immigrants. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation of the most recent immigrants, and its significance diminishes over time as immigrants learn English.

- Employment of recent immigrants tends to be much more than that of the Canadian-born in sales and services, processing and health and science occupations. Recent immigrants are also over-represented in the manufacturing, and hospitality and other services sectors. As well, a relatively large share of jobs of recently immigrated men is in the public sector. Other occupation groups and sectors generally account for lower shares of employment of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The jobs of the most recent immigrants require on average the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born.

***Income (Part E)***

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 1995, the income of the most recent immigrants is two-thirds of that of the Canadian-born, while those who immigrated during the 1980s have income closer to that of the Canadian-born (86% for women and 96% for men). The income of earlier immigrants is higher than that of the Canadian-born.

- Transfers from government make up a similar share of the income of recent immigrant households and Canadian-born households for ages up to 65. For households of seniors, the share of transfers is lower for recent immigrants than for the Canadian-born.

- More than one in four recent immigrants experience low income, i.e., they live in families with income of less than one-half of median family income, or, if they do not live in a family, have income of less than one-half of the median income of unattached individuals, compared to one in six persons born in Canada.

***Housing (Part F)***

- It is relatively common for recent immigrants to live in crowded conditions. Twenty-two per cent of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions – i.e. have one person or more per room - compared to 3 per cent of Canadian-born households. Almost two in five households consisting only of most recent immigrants live in crowded conditions. Crowding is particularly common among larger recent immigrant households.

- It is more common for very recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households to spend a large share of income on accommodation. Over one-quarter of recent immigrant households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter, compared to 24 per cent of Canadian-born households, while for households consisting only of persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1994, this share is two-fifths.

- Home ownership is rare among households consisting only of very recent immigrants, but it is as common among other recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households.

## PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

### *16,000 immigrants in Saskatoon Metropolitan Area*

**Table A.1: Total and Immigrant Population, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1981-1996**

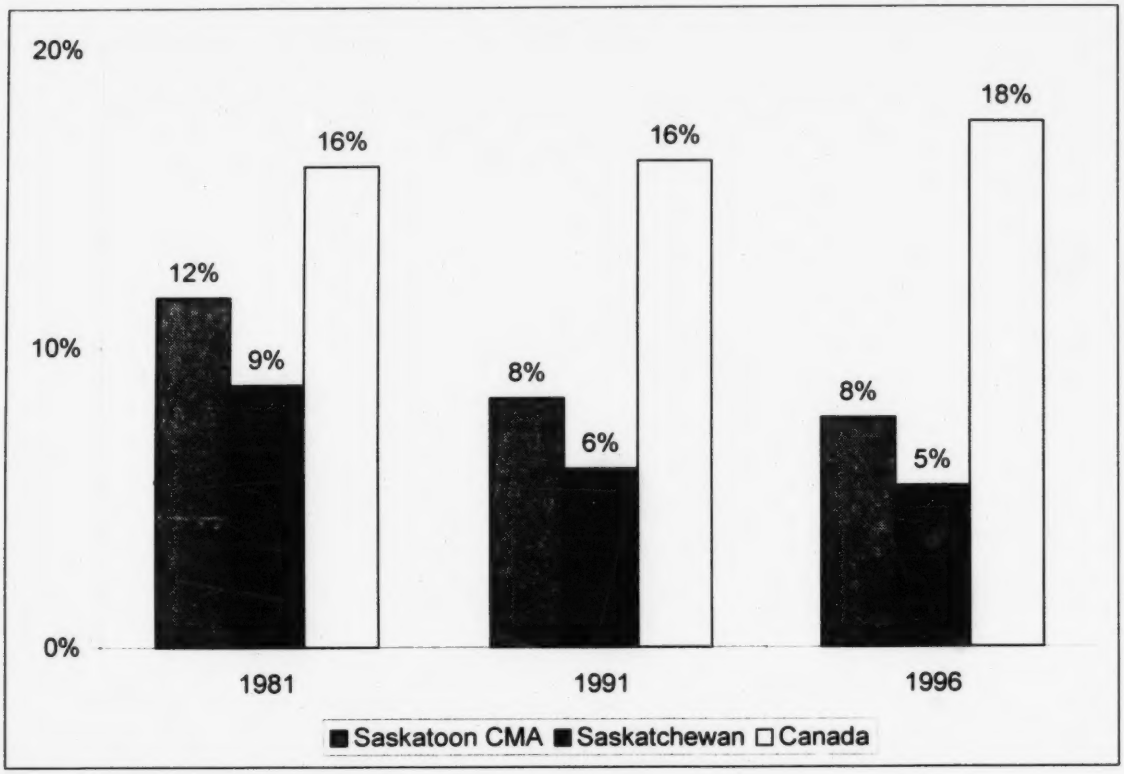
| | | | | Change 1981-1991 | | Change 1991-1996 | | Change 1981-1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1981 | 1991 | 1996 | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Saskatoon CMA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 17,500 | 17,100 | 16,400 | -400 | -2% | -700 | -4% | -1,100 | -6% |
| Canadian-born | 134,800 | 189,500 | 198,800 | 54,700 | 41% | 9,400 | 5% | 64,100 | 48% |
| Total Population | 152,300 | 206,600 | 215,300 | 54,400 | 36% | 8,700 | 4% | 63,000 | 41% |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 82,500 | 57,800 | 52,300 | -24,700 | -30% | -5,500 | -10% | -30,200 | -37% |
| Canadian-born | 873,900 | 915,400 | 921,700 | 41,400 | 5% | 6,300 | 1% | 47,800 | 5% |
| Total Population | 956,400 | 973,200 | 974,000 | 16,700 | 2% | 800 | 0% | 17,500 | 2% |
| **Canada** | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 3,827,500 | 4,342,900 | 4,971,100 | 515,400 | 13% | 628,200 | 14% | 1,143,600 | 30% |
| Canadian-born | 20,256,000 | 22,427,800 | 23,390,300 | 2,171,800 | 11% | 962,600 | 4% | 3,134,300 | 15% |
| Total Population | 24,083,500 | 26,770,600 | 28,361,400 | 2,687,100 | 11% | 1,590,800 | 6% | 4,277,900 | 18% |

According to the census, there were 16,400 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA; for a definition see the Foreword) of Saskatoon (i.e., the Saskatoon area or Saskatoon for short) in 1996. The immigrant population in Saskatoon has decreased over the 15 years ending in 1996, while the Canadian-born population within the CMA has grown. Over the period spanning 1981 to 1996, the number of immigrants living in Saskatoon decreased by 1,100 or 6 per cent. In comparison, Saskatoon's Canadian-born population increased by 64,100 or 48 per cent.

Saskatoon's immigrant population has decreased at a slower pace than the immigrant population in Saskatchewan. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1991 and 1996 the number of immigrants in Saskatoon CMA decreased by 700, or 4 per cent. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Saskatchewan decreased by 5,500, or 10 per cent. This differs significantly from the immigrant population of Canada which increased by 628,200 or 14 per cent during the same five years.

In 1996, Saskatoon was home to a smaller share of the country's immigrants (0.3%; shares not shown in Table A.1) than in 1981 (0.5%), but a larger share of immigrants living in the province of Saskatchewan (31%) than 15 years earlier (21%). Saskatoon accounted for a larger share of the total population of Canada (0.8% in 1996 compared to 0.6% in 1981) and of the province (22% in 1996 compared to 16% in 1981). The metropolitan area's shares of the Canadian-born population of the country and the province were virtually the same as the shares of the total population, in both 1996 and 1981.

**Figure A.1: Number of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1981-1996**




The proportion of Saskatoon's population comprised of immigrants has decreased between 1981 and 1991, and remained steady since 1991. In 1981, immigrants represented 12 per cent of the population. In 1991, immigrants accounted for 8 per cent of the population. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Saskatchewan has also decreased during the 1980s. The proportion of immigrants in Saskatoon's population is much lower than the proportion in the country overall.

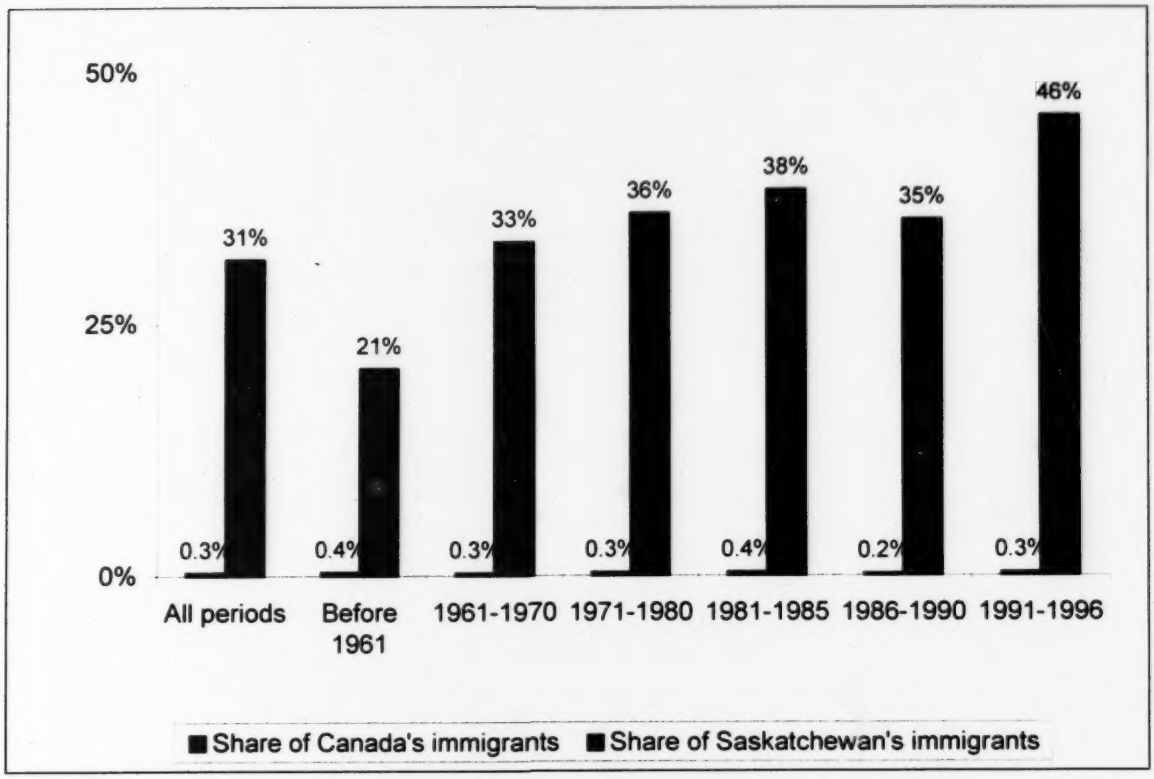
## *Two in five immigrants landed after 1980*

**Table A.2: Immigrant population by period of immigration, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| Period of immigration | Saskatoon | | Saskatchewan | | Canada | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Before 1961 | 4,000 | 24% | 19,600 | 37% | 1,054,900 | 21% |
| 1961-1970 | 2,300 | 14% | 7,100 | 14% | 788,600 | 16% |
| 1971-1980 | 3,400 | 21% | 9,500 | 18% | 996,200 | 20% |
| 1981-1985 | 1,500 | 9% | 3,800 | 7% | 401,400 | 8% |
| 1986-1990 | 1,600 | 10% | 4,600 | 9% | 691,000 | 14% |
| 1991-1996 | 3,500 | 22% | 7,800 | 15% | 1,039,000 | 21% |
| Total | 16,400 | 100% | 52,300 | 100% | 4,971,100 | 100% |

Many of Saskatoon's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Fifty-nine per cent of the 16,400 immigrants living in Saskatoon in 1996 arrived in Canada more than 15 years earlier. Saskatoon's share of recent immigrants among immigrants is similar to that in the country overall. Two in five of Saskatoon's immigrants (41%) arrived in Canada after 1980. In Saskatchewan, 31 per cent of immigrants arrived after 1980, while for Canada, the share is 43 per cent. Moreover, 22 per cent of immigrants living in Saskatoon in 1996 arrived after 1990 compared with 15 per cent in the province of Saskatchewan, and 21 per cent in Canada.

**Figure A.2: Percentage of Canada's and Saskatchewan's immigrants residing in Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, by period of immigration, 1996**




In 1996, three-tenths of one per cent (0.3%) of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Saskatoon. Very recent immigrants to Canada were almost as likely to be living in Saskatoon. Of the immigrant population of 1,039,000 who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 0.3 per cent were living in Saskatoon. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 0.4 per cent resided in Saskatoon.

Saskatoon is the place of residence of a larger share of Saskatchewan's immigrants who landed in 1981 and after than of immigrants who landed before 1981. In 1996, over three-tenths (31%) of Saskatchewan's total immigrants, and 46 per cent of Saskatchewan's immigrants arriving between 1991 and 1996 lived in Saskatoon. Of Saskatchewan's population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 21 per cent lived in Saskatoon.

## *6,700 recent immigrants – a small share of the population*

**Table A.3: Recent immigrants, number and percentage of the population, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 1996**

| | Saskatoon CMA | | Saskatchewan | | Canada | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period of immigration | Number | % of population | Number | % of population | Number | % of population |
| 1981-1985 | 1,470 | 0.7% | 3,820 | 0.4% | 401,370 | 1.4% |
| 1986-1990 | 1,640 | 0.8% | 4,630 | 0.5% | 691,030 | 2.4% |
| 1991-1996 | 3,550 | 1.6% | 7,760 | 0.8% | 1,038,980 | 3.6% |
| Total 1981-1996 | 6,650 | 3.1% | 16,200 | 1.7% | 2,131,380 | 7.5% |

In 1996, there were 6,650 recent immigrants (defined as those arriving in Canada after 1980) living in Saskatoon, representing 3.1 per cent of the population. The share of Saskatoon's population comprised of recent immigrants is quite low in comparison with national figures. In 1996, post-1980 immigrants accounted for 7.5 per cent of Canada's total population.

In Saskatoon, the most recent arrivals - those who came to Canada in the 1991 to 1996 period - numbered almost 3,600, representing 1.6 per cent of the total population. In Canada as a whole, the most recent arrivals numbered just over one million, representing close to 4 per cent of the population.

## *More than eight out of ten recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens*

By 1996, a large majority of Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the 1980s – 82 per cent – had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70 per cent to close to 100 per cent. Among Saskatoon's top ten countries of birth of immigrants who landed during the 1980s (See Table B.1), more than 90 per cent of those from El Salvador, the People's Republic of China, Laos, Viet Nam and the Philippines had obtained Canadian citizenship by 1996, while between 70 and 90 per cent of those from India and Poland had done so.

A significant share of immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States – both among the top ten countries of birth – and of Germany are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated from these countries during the eighties is less than 70 per cent, the lowest being 43 per cent.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may have certain rights in that country.

In today's global economic village there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants; but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

The large majority of immigrants, however, clearly continues to opt to become Canadian citizens. Eighty-two per cent of immigrants who landed during the eighties had already done so by June 1996; more are likely to follow in the years to come.

*Citizenship* refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 1996 census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 1996. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1981 and 1990.

In preparing Figure A.3 we did not consider all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Saskatoon in 1996. A country was considered if :

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 immigrants living in Canada, and
- if the number of immigrants of the 1980s born in that country and living in Saskatoon is at least 50.

To increase the comparability with information from earlier censuses, we regrouped together in "Countries of the former USSR", "Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic" and in "Countries of the former Yugoslavia" former member countries of these blocks, which may be listed in Figure A.3, and in Tables B.1 and B.2 in the next section. These countries are:

Countries of the former USSR: *Ukraine, Russian Federation, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Balarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.*

Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: *Czech Republic and Slovakia.*

Countries of the former Yugoslavia: *Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Macedonia.*

**Figure A.3: Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| More than 90 percent of Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens: | Less than 70 percent of Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens: | More than one-third of Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have **dual citizenship**: |
|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong | United Kingdom | Hong Kong |
| South Africa, Republic of | Germany | Poland |
| El Salvador | United States | Laos |
| China, People's Republic of | | |
| Laos | | |
| Viet Nam | | |
| Philippines | | |
| Iran | | |

| **Percent of immigrants with Canadian Citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)** | | **Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Immigrated before 1981: | 89% | Immigrated before 1981: | 10% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990: | 82% | Immigrated 1981-1990: | 21% |

Overall, one out of every five immigrants (21%) who arrived during the 1980s had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1981, one in ten (10%) reported dual citizenship in 1996.

## PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

## Origin, destination and immigration class

### *Asian origins are predominant*

**Table B.1: Immigrants' top ten places of birth, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| Place of Birth | Number | Percentage | | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Immigrated 1991-1996** | | | | | |
| 1 China | 530 | 15% | Total of top ten countries | 2,390 | 67% |
| 2 Philippines | 430 | 12% | | | |
| 3 Countries of former Yugoslavia | 370 | 10% | All other countries | 1,160 | 33% |
| 4 Iraq | 250 | 7% | | | |
| 5 United States | 230 | 6% | Total | 3,550 | 100% |
| 6 Viet Nam | 180 | 5% | | | |
| 7 India | 110 | 3% | | | |
| 8 Iran | 100 | 3% | | | |
| 9 United Kingdom | 100 | 3% | | | |
| 10 Guatemala | 90 | 3% | | | |
| **Immigrated 1981-1990** | | | | | |
| 1 United States | 300 | 10% | Total of top ten countries | 2,010 | 65% |
| 2 China | 280 | 9% | | | |
| 3 Viet Nam | 270 | 9% | All other countries | 1,100 | 35% |
| 4 Poland | 240 | 8% | | | |
| 5 United Kingdom | 240 | 8% | Total | 3,110 | 100% |
| 6 Philippines | 230 | 7% | | | |
| 7 El Salvador | 160 | 5% | | | |
| 8 India | 120 | 4% | | | |
| 9 Laos | 100 | 3% | | | |
| 10 Eritrea | 90 | 3% | | | |
| **Immigrated before 1981** | | | | | |
| 1 United Kingdom | 2,390 | 24% | Total of top ten countries | 7,040 | 72% |
| 2 United States | 1,070 | 11% | | | |
| 3 Germany | 810 | 8% | All other countries | 2,770 | 28% |
| 4 Countries of former USSR | 610 | 6% | | | |
| 5 Netherlands | 500 | 5% | Total | 9,810 | 100% |
| 6 China | 400 | 4% | | | |
| 7 Poland | 340 | 3% | | | |
| 8 Philippines | 340 | 3% | | | |
| 9 India | 320 | 3% | | | |
| 10 Hong Kong | 260 | 3% | | | |

Saskatoon's immigrants come from the world over, and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades, however, there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 1996, for example, there were 3,600 residents of Saskatoon who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1991 and 1996. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was the People's Republic of China, accounting for 15 per cent of these new arrivals to Canada. Of the ten most common countries of birth, six were in Asia: the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, Iraq, Viet Nam, India and Iran. Together these Asian countries contributed 45 per cent of very recent immigrants. By comparison, these same six countries contributed just 13 per cent of Saskatoon's immigrants who landed in Canada prior to 1981 (not all shown in Table B.1).

Among Saskatoon's earlier immigrants – those arriving in Canada before 1981 – the United Kingdom and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 35 per cent of this group. These two countries accounted for a similar share (31%) of Saskatoon's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1961 (not shown in Table B.1).

In general, the birth origins of Saskatoon's immigrant population vary in relation to period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 90s.

### *Saskatoon's share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth*

Table B.2 does not list all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Saskatoon in 1996. A country is included if:

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 1996,
- if the number of recent immigrants born in that country and living in Saskatoon is at least one tenth of one per cent (0.1%) of the number living in all of Canada, and
- the number living in Saskatoon is 50 or more.

Saskatoon is home to a larger share of immigrants from some countries than from other countries. For example, of the 14,300 Iraq-born individuals who immigrated since 1981 and were living in Canada in 1996, 260 or 1.8 per cent were living in Saskatoon at that time. Saskatoon's share of the former Yugoslavia-, Guatemala-, the United States- and Ghana-born recent immigrants to Canada is also above average. Except for Iraq-born immigrants, none of the immigrant groups reach Saskatoon's share of the Canadian born population of 0.9 per cent.

**Table B.2: Number of recent immigrants to Canada by country of birth and share residing in Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| Countries of Birth | Total Recent Immigrants to Canada | Share residing in Saskatoon |
|---|---|---|
| Iraq | 14,335 | 1.8% |
| Total – Canadian-born | 23,390,300 | 0.9% |
| Countries of former Yugoslavia | 45,435 | 0.8% |
| Guatemala | 12,160 | 0.7% |
| United States | 75,435 | 0.7% |
| Ghana | 11,295 | 0.5% |
| China, People's Republic of | 153,295 | 0.5% |
| Philippines | 127,765 | 0.5% |
| South Africa, Republic of | 14,770 | 0.5% |
| Viet Nam | 97,550 | 0.5% |
| El Salvador | 37,745 | 0.4% |
| United Kingdom | 88,870 | 0.4% |
| Iran | 43,470 | 0.4% |
| Countries of former U.S.S.R. | 34,925 | 0.3% |
| Total – Recent Immigrants | 2,131,400 | 0.3% |
| Mexico | 18,325 | 0.3% |
| Germany | 25,500 | 0.3% |
| France | 21,455 | 0.3% |
| Poland | 110,350 | 0.3% |
| Romania | 29,860 | 0.2% |
| Pakistan | 26,360 | 0.2% |
| India | 139,425 | 0.2% |
| Taiwan | 43,415 | 0.2% |
| Sri Lanka | 63,780 | 0.1% |
| Lebanon | 44,280 | 0.1% |
| Hong Kong | 185,895 | 0.1% |

## *Large majority immigrated through family and economic class*

The number of immigrants destined for Saskatoon increased by 36 per cent from 1981-85 to 1991-95, as a result of Canada's decision to admit more immigrants. The number of economic immigrants doubled between the first half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, reaching 42 per cent of the total. About one in three immigrants destined for Saskatoon between 1981 and 1995 were refugees, almost twice as large a share as for Canada as a whole.

According to the census, there are fewer recent immigrants living in Saskatoon in 1996 than the number who landed during the period 1981-1995 (see Table A.3). This reflects the fact that recent immigrants who have subsequently moved away from the area or have died outnumber those who have moved to Saskatoon from other parts of the country.

**Table B.3: Recent immigrants by immigration class, with Saskatoon Metropolitan Area as intended destination, 1981-1995**

| | 1981-1985 | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family class | 1,110 | 1,010 | 1,310 |
| Economic class | 950 | 1,180 | 1,900 |
| Refugees | 1,190 | 1,310 | 1,170 |
| Other | 80 | 30 | 140 |
| Total | 3,330 | 3,530 | 4,520 |

The 1996 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. This information is available only from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and pertains to the time of landing.

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the *economic* category are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximise the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The *family reunification* category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons directly related to the labour market or business.

The *refugee* category is made up of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

During the period 1981-1995, immigrants were also admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These *other* immigrants include, for instance: live-in caregivers in Canada, members of the former retired immigrant class, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

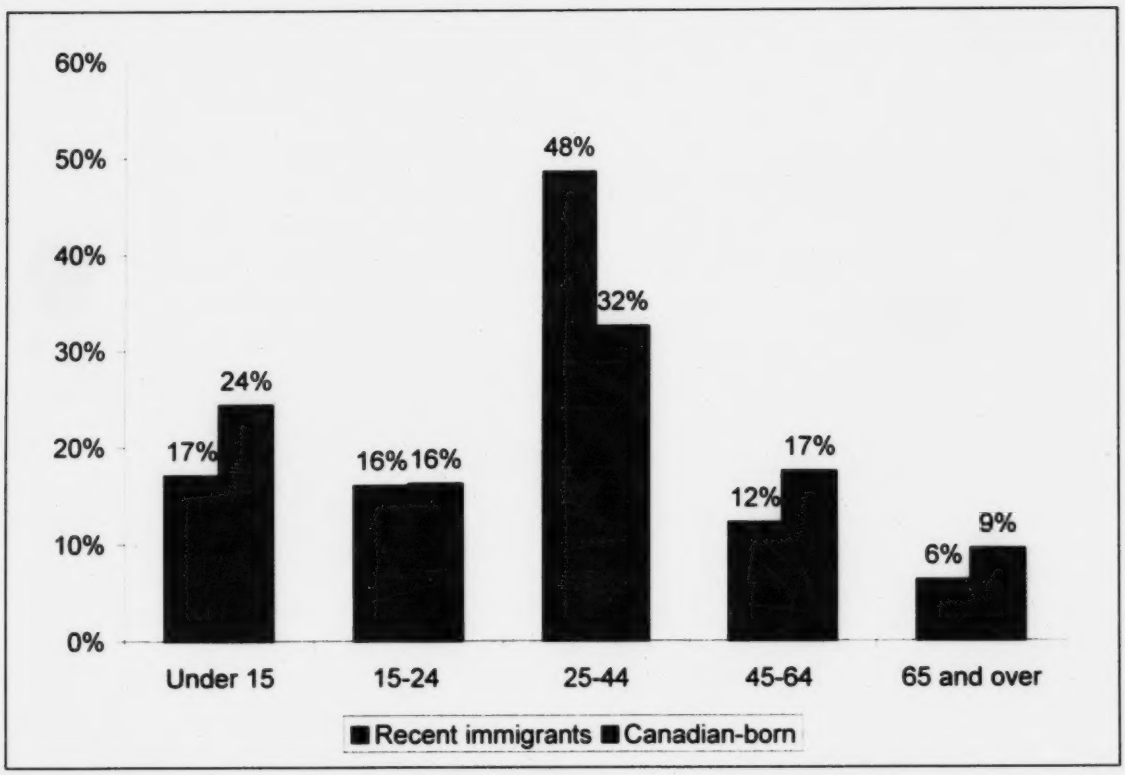
The number and characteristics of immigrants by immigration category have been shown to have an impact on the adjustment process and are reflected in the statistics on immigrants presented in this report. In addition, other factors that influence the circumstances of the population of Canada, and in particular metropolitan areas, also have an effect on the conditions of recent and earlier immigrants living in these areas.

This section presents, by category of immigration, the number of immigrants landed between 1981 and 1995 who indicated they intended to settle in the Saskatoon metropolitan area. These numbers are presented for indicative purposes only. They cannot be taken as an accurate description of the population of recent immigrants in the Saskatoon area as some have, for instance, moved away, some have died, and other recent immigrants may have moved to Saskatoon from other parts of Canada.

## Age and gender

***Fewer children and older persons, more 25-44 year olds among recent immigrants***

**Figure B.1: Age structure of the recent immigrant and Canadian-born population, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




The age distribution of the recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1981 and 1996) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44, and proportionally fewer children under 15. In 1996, nearly one-half (48%) of recent immigrants living in Saskatoon were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared with one-third (32%) of Canadian-born individuals. Children under 15 accounted for just 17 per cent of the recent immigrant population compared with 24 per cent for Canadian-born children. Persons of 45 years of age and over made up 18 per cent of recent immigrants and 26 per cent of the Canadian-born.

These differences in age structure result from two factors. The first is age at arrival in Canada. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who arrived more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of recent immigrants were within the 25 to 44 age group at the time of the 1996 census.

The second factor is ageing. Only a small percentage of recent immigrants are children. On average across the country, about 20 per cent of recent immigrants were children under 15 years of age at the time of their arrival in Canada. But by 1996, many of these children had lived in the country for several years, and had since become youths or young adults. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are not themselves considered immigrants, but are part of the Canadian-born population. Thus, the smaller proportion of children within the recent immigrant population should not be taken as an indication of lower fertility rates among immigrants.

Earlier immigrants, for the same two reasons, tend to be older than recent immigrants and the population born in the country. In the Saskatoon area, seven out of ten immigrants who arrived prior to 1981 are over 45 years old, compared to 27 per cent of the Canadian-born (not shown in Figure B.1). The reader may want to bear this in mind, since many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a reflection of differences in age. Often other factors play a role as well, as will be shown.

**Table B.4: Number of women as a proportion of the population, by age group, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

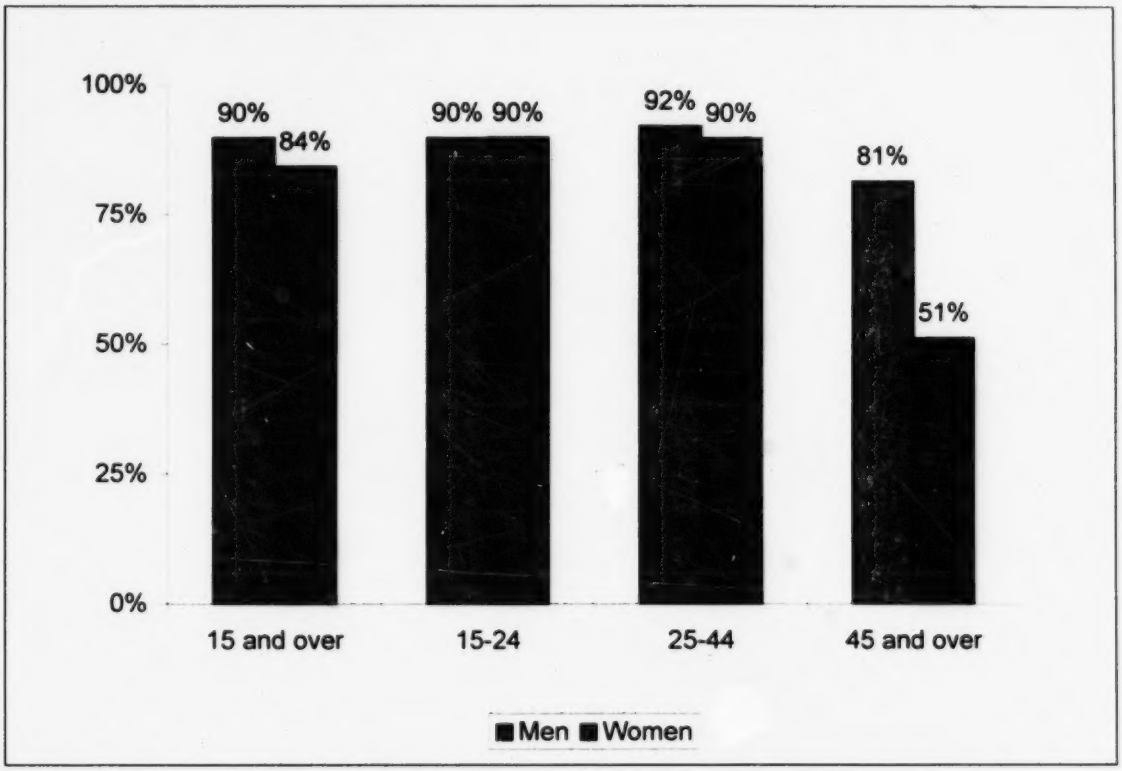
| Age in 1996 | Recent Immigrants | Canadian-born |
|---|---|---|
| 0 to 15 | 47% | 49% |
| 15 to 24 | 43% | 51% |
| 25 to 44 | 51% | 51% |
| 45 to 64 | 46% | 51% |
| 65 and over | 70% | 59% |
| All ages | 49% | 51% |
| Total number of women | 3,300 | 102,400 |
| Total number of men | 3,400 | 96,500 |

The proportion of women in the recent-immigrant population in Saskatoon is similar to but, at 49 per cent, slightly lower than that of the Canadian-born population. The share of women is relatively low among the ages of 0 to 24 and 45 to 64. For most countries the number of women and men are similar. Among recent immigrants from Iraq, however, who number 265, men outnumber women by 65.

## Language and education

### *Large majority of very recent immigrants speak English or French*

**Figure B.2: Proportion of men and women aged 15 years and over who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 able to speak English or French, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




A large majority of Saskatoon's immigrants report being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 87 per cent reported ability to speak an official language. Thirteen per cent of these most recent immigrants – about one in eight individuals – could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is more widespread among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 94 per cent of those arriving between 1981 and 1990, and 97 per cent of those arriving before 1981 indicated ability to speak an official language (not shown in Figure B.2).

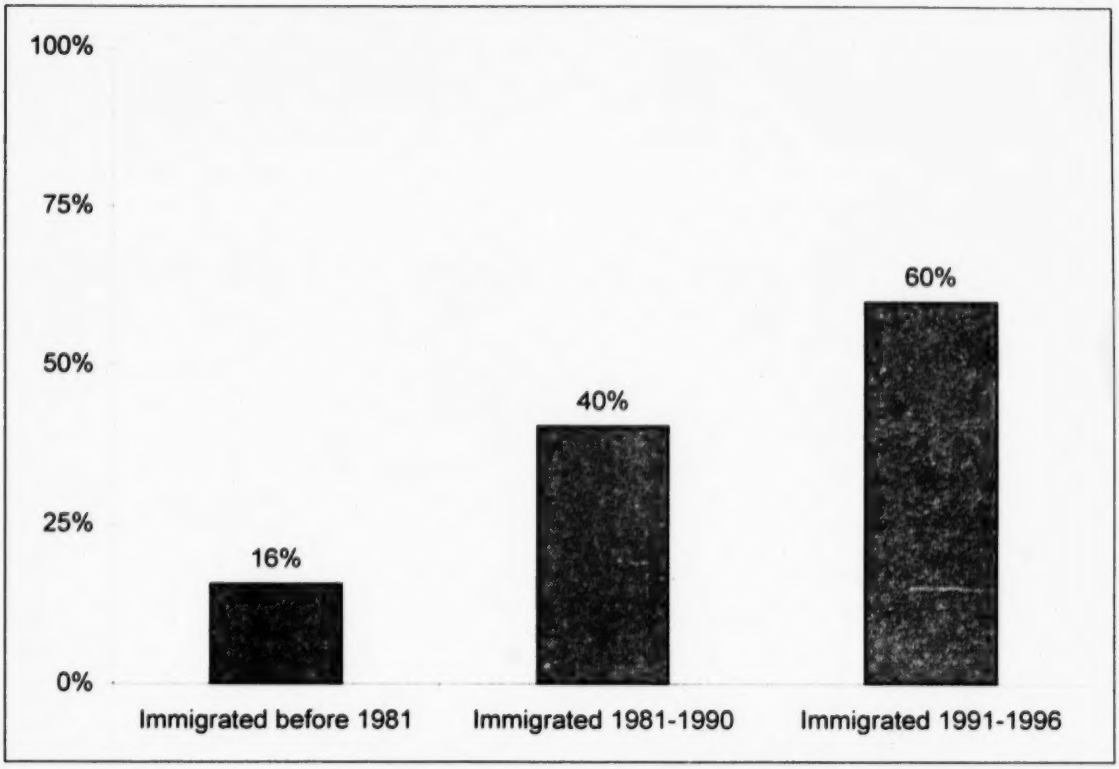
Most recently immigrated women are somewhat less likely than men to have conversational knowledge of English or French. Among Saskatoon's women who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, for example, 16 per cent could speak neither English nor French. The comparable figure among men arriving in this period was 10 per cent.

The proportion of Saskatoon's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among younger immigrants who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, most men and women (90%) are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women in this regard.
The same is true for those between the ages of 25 and 44. Among those aged 45 and over, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls sharply, and more so for women than men (81% of men and 51% of women).

Immigrant women make up the majority of those unable to speak English or French. In Saskatoon, for example, there were a total of 360 immigrants of 15 years and over who had landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, and who could speak neither official language at the time of the 1996 census. Women accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of this number. A large number of immigrants who are without knowledge of official languages are women aged 45 and over. They made up 8 per cent of all immigrants of 15 years of age and over who arrived between 1991 and 1996, but accounted for 28 per cent of those unable to speak English or French.

## *Six out of ten very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home*

**Figure B.3: Use of a foreign language in the home as a percentage of the number of persons aged 15 and over, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




For the majority of Saskatoon's very recent immigrants the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. Six out of ten (60%) immigrants who landed between 1991 and 1996 most often speak a foreign language within their homes.

The use of English in the home is considerably higher among those who immigrated in earlier periods. More than one in two (58%) of those who immigrated between 1981 and 1990, and more than four-fifths (84%) of those who immigrated prior to 1981 indicated that English was the language most frequently spoken at home. French is most often spoken at home by 2 per cent of those who immigrated between 1981 and 1990, and by less than 1 per cent of earlier immigrants.

## *Level of education higher among recent immigrants*

Highest level of education refers to the education attained at the time of the census in May 1996. It does not refer to education level upon arrival in Canada. Immigrants may have received additional schooling in Canada after their arrival.

The education level of Saskatoon's recent immigrant population is higher than that of Saskatoon's Canadian-born population. A high proportion of very recent immigrants has a university degree. For instance, the proportion of men holding a university degree is one in three (33%) for the most recent immigrants as opposed to one in seven for Canadian-born men (15%). The proportion of very recently immigrated women holding a degree is one in four (27%). But only one out of seven Canadian-born women (14%) have a degree. However, college and trade diplomas are somewhat more common among the Canadian-born than among recent immigrants.

Recent immigrants are somewhat more numerous than the Canadian-born at the opposite end of the education spectrum. Few Canadian-born men and women (8%) have less than grade 9, compared with 7 to 10 per cent of men and 12 to 14 per cent of women who immigrated after 1980.

**Table B.5: Highest level of education, persons aged 15 and over, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Less than grade 9 | Some high school | High school diploma | College or trade diploma | University degree | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 8% | 26% | 22% | 30% | 14% | 78,660 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 20% | 20% | 17% | 24% | 19% | 5,050 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 14% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 22% | 1,320 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 12% | 18% | 21% | 22% | 27% | 1,420 |
| **Men** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 8% | 29% | 23% | 26% | 15% | 71,740 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 15% | 15% | 15% | 27% | 29% | 4,750 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 10% | 24% | 16% | 24% | 26% | 1,450 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 7% | 22% | 17% | 20% | 33% | 1,320 |

**Table B.6: Persons with less than high school and persons with more than high school, as a share of the population, by age group, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | No high school diploma | | With post-secondary diploma or degree | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 25-44 | 45 and over | 25-44 | 45 and over |
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 21% | 45% | 58% | 41% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 19% | 48% | 60% | 38% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 21% | 50% | 62% | 34% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 26% | 43% | 51% | 43% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 17% | 34% | 60% | 56% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 17% | 38% | 68% | 53% |

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. For instance, only one in four persons under 45 years of age born in Canada has not completed high school (26% of men and 21% of women), compared to six in ten seniors (not shown in Table B.6). Over one-half of the Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (51% of men and 58% of women), compared to 43 per cent of men aged 45 and over and 41 per cent of women 45 and over. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants. Thus, the level of education of immigrants differs far more by age than by period of immigration.

In both age groups recently immigrated men are better educated than the Canadian-born. Young women who recently immigrated are as well educated as their Canadian-born counterparts, but older recently immigrated women are not as well educated.

### *Recent immigrants add to Saskatoon's pool of scientists, engineers and health professionals*

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped in Table B.7 as follows:

(1) Physical sciences, engineering and trades:
- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences technologies

(2) Social sciences, education, and arts
- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

(3) Commerce, management and business administration

(4) Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary – trade or college – certificate or diploma or a university degree.

More than two-thirds (68%) of men who immigrated after 1980 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This proportion is lower for Canadian-born men (56%). Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one in four recent immigrants has studied some physical science or technology, compared to less than one in ten (9%) of Canadian-born women.

Among men, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts. The share of diplomas and degrees in the social fields of study is one-fourth (26%) for the Canadian-born and one-eighth (13%) for recent immigrants. For women, the share is 39 per cent for the Canadian-born and 38 per cent for recent immigrants.

Almost one-third of Canadian-born women (31%) studied in the broad area of commerce, management and business administration for their post-secondary diploma or degree. Only 17 per cent of recent immigrant women chose this field. The proportion of women that graduated in health professions and sciences is similar between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, while for men it is larger among recent immigrants.

**Table B.7: Number of persons by major field of study, as a percentage of all persons with a post-secondary diploma or degree, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Canadian-born | Immigrated 1981 - 1996 |
|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | |
| Physical sciences, engineering and trades | 9% | 24% |
| Social sciences, education, and arts | 39% | 38% |
| Commerce, management and business administration | 31% | 17% |
| Health professions, sciences and technologies | 21% | 20% |
| Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree | 34,530 | 1,270 |
| **Men** | | |
| Physical sciences, engineering and trades | 56% | 68% |
| Social sciences, education, and arts | 26% | 13% |
| Commerce, management and business administration | 13% | 8% |
| Health professions, sciences and technologies | 5% | 11% |
| Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree | 28,870 | 1,440 |

## *Recent immigrants more likely to attend school*

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrants who landed after 1980 are more likely than pre-1980 immigrants and the Canadian-born to be attending school. Among women between 25 and 44 years of age, for example, 21 per cent of recent immigrants were attending school compared with 14 per cent of the Canadian-born.

Among young adults, the share attending school is also higher for recent immigrants than for persons born in Canada. Persons aged 15 to 19 years, who have a higher rate of school attendance than those between 20 and 24 years, make up a smaller share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born (not shown in Table B.8). Thus, the higher rate of school attendance among young recent immigrants is not a result of differences in age structure but reflects different behaviour.

The proportion of adult recent immigrants attending school is highest among those who already have a post-secondary degree or diploma (not shown). In Saskatoon, men with high school diplomas also show high rates of school attendance. Recent immigrants with foreign diplomas or degrees may be attending school full-time or part-time to obtain an equivalent Canadian diploma or degree, or to prepare for tests they need to pass to have their credentials recognised in Canada.

**Table B.8: Persons attending school as a percentage of all persons in an age group, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | 15-24 | 25-44 |
|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | |
| Canadian-born | 61% | 14% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 69% | 13% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 74% | 21% |
| **Men** | | |
| Canadian-born | 59% | 11% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 63% | 19% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 68% | 18% |

## PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

## Family and household affiliation of individuals

### *Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives*

**Table C.1: Living arrangements, by age, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Canadian-born | Immigrated before 1981 | Immigrated 1981-1990 | Immigrated 1991-1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Ages (including 0-15)** | | | | |
| Living alone | 10% | 17% | 7% | 5% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 5% | 2% | 4% | 5% |
| Living with relatives | 85% | 81% | 89% | 90% |
| **15-24** | | | | |
| Living alone | 6% | 0% | 2% | 5% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 13% | 11% | 5% | 8% |
| Living with relatives | 80% | 89% | 93% | 87% |
| **25-44** | | | | |
| Living alone | 12% | 10% | 7% | 7% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 6% | 3% | 5% | 7% |
| Living with relatives | 82% | 87% | 89% | 87% |
| **45 and over** | | | | |
| Living alone | 20% | 21% | 13% | 10% |
| Living with non-relatives only | 2% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| Living with relatives | 78% | 78% | 86% | 88% |

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This is true for all age groups, but is particularly notable among people aged 45 and over. Among the Canadian-born aged 45 and over in Saskatoon, over three-fourths live with relatives, while one-fifth live alone. By comparison, almost nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 45 and over (88%) live with relatives, and only one in ten (10%) lives alone.

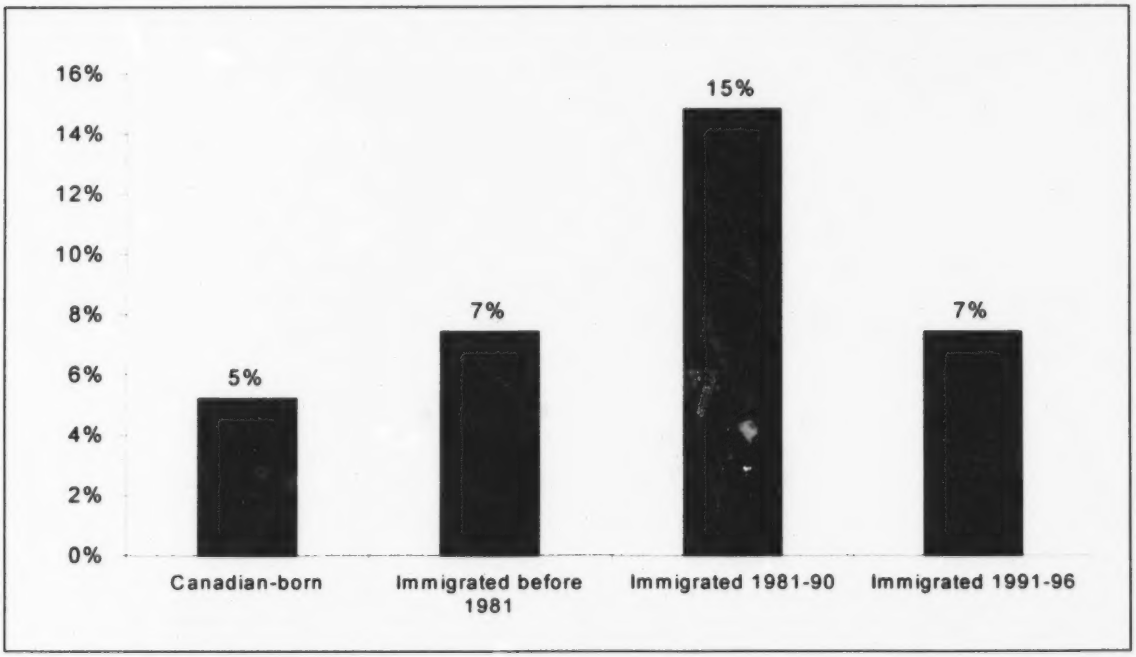
## *Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families*

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. Living arrangements can be simple, as in the case of the "nuclear family" household (defined as a lone parent living with never-married children, or a husband-wife family with or without never-married children living at home) or they can be more complex, and include other relatives such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, and so on. In this section, the latter situation is called an "extended family" arrangement. As an illustration, a couple with two never-married children would be considered a nuclear family. If the children's grandparents were living in the household, all members of the household would be living in an extended family arrangement.

Whereas Table C.1 includes all persons, Figure C.1 and Table C.2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in "non-family" households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C.2 do not add to 100%.

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. But unlike the Canadian-born population, recent immigrants are also fairly likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 5 per cent are part of an extended-family living arrangement. The proportion of recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is three times as large, one in seven, for immigrants arriving during the eighties, and 7 per cent for the most recent immigrants.

**Figure C.1: Persons living in nuclear and extended families as a percentage of the population living with relatives, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**



Extended family living arrangements are most common among older recent immigrants. One in seven (15%) of the most recent immigrants aged 45 and over live in extended families, compared with five per cent of Canadian-born seniors. Among recent immigrants who landed during the eighties, 23 per cent of recent immigrants live in extended families. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family, and are not members of the nuclear family itself. This suggests that many of these seniors are recently immigrated parents who live with the family of their child who had come to Canada previously.

**Table C.2: Persons living in an extended family as a percentage of the population living with relatives, by age group, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Canadian-born | Immigrated before 1981 | Immigrated 1981-1990 | Immigrated 1991-1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All ages** | | | | |
| % in nuclear family (no other relative) | 93% | 91% | 84% | 89% |
| % in extended families | 5% | 7% | 15% | 7% |
| **Under 15** | | | | |
| % in nuclear family (no other relative) | 94% | n.a. | 94% | 98% |
| % in extended families | 5% | n.a. | 6% | 2% |
| **15-24** | | | | |
| % in nuclear family (no other relative) | 88% | 90% | 86% | 82% |
| % in extended families | 7% | 7% | 14% | 10% |
| **25-44** | | | | |
| % in nuclear family (no other relative) | 94% | 91% | 88% | 87% |
| % in extended families | 4% | 8% | 10% | 8% |
| **45 and over** | | | | |
| % in nuclear family (no other relative) | 93% | 92% | 75% | 85% |
| % in extended families | 5% | 7% | 23% | 15% |

## Families

### *2,400 recent immigrant families in Saskatoon Metropolitan Area*

Defining "Recent immigrant family"
Immigrant status is a characteristic of individuals. But in this section, focus shifts to an examination of the families in which recent immigrants reside. The term "recent immigrant family" refers to either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either (or both) spouses are recent immigrants.

The large majority of recent immigrants are members of recent immigrant families; some live alone or in non-family households. Most recently immigrated never-married children are also members of such families – the children having immigrated with their parents or parent – but some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1981 and the children followed later) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone-parents before or after arrival in Canada.

Defining "Canadian-born family"
"Canadian-born families" are families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Defining "Age of family"
Age of family is determined by the age of the oldest member, i.e. the age of the lone parent or older of the spouses.

In Saskatoon in 1996, there were 6,700 recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1996. A large majority of these immigrants – 5,600 or 84 per cent – were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or never-married children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 2,400 recent immigrant families, i.e. families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. One in twenty-five families in Saskatoon (4%) are recent immigrant families (not shown in Table C.3).

Most of the recent immigrant families (90%) consist of married or common-law couples, while 10 per cent are lone-parent families. This is somewhat different from Canadian-born families. Seventeen per cent of Canadian-born families are lone-parent families, and 83 per cent are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the differences appear to be greatest for younger families. The proportion of lone parent families declines with age among the Canadian-born families, whereas among recent immigrant families it does not change much with age.

**Table C.3: Family structure, by age of oldest spouse or lone parent, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Canadian-born families | Recent immigrant families |
|---|---|---|
| **All ages (including ages 15-24)** | | |
| couples with or without children | 83% | 90% |
| lone parents | 17% | 10% |
| total number | 49,320 | 2,360 |
| **25-44** | | |
| couples with or without children | 80% | 91% |
| lone parents | 20% | 9% |
| total number | 25,200 | 1,560 |
| **45 and over** | | |
| couples with or without children | 89% | 89% |
| lone parents | 11% | 11% |
| total number | 21,880 | 730 |

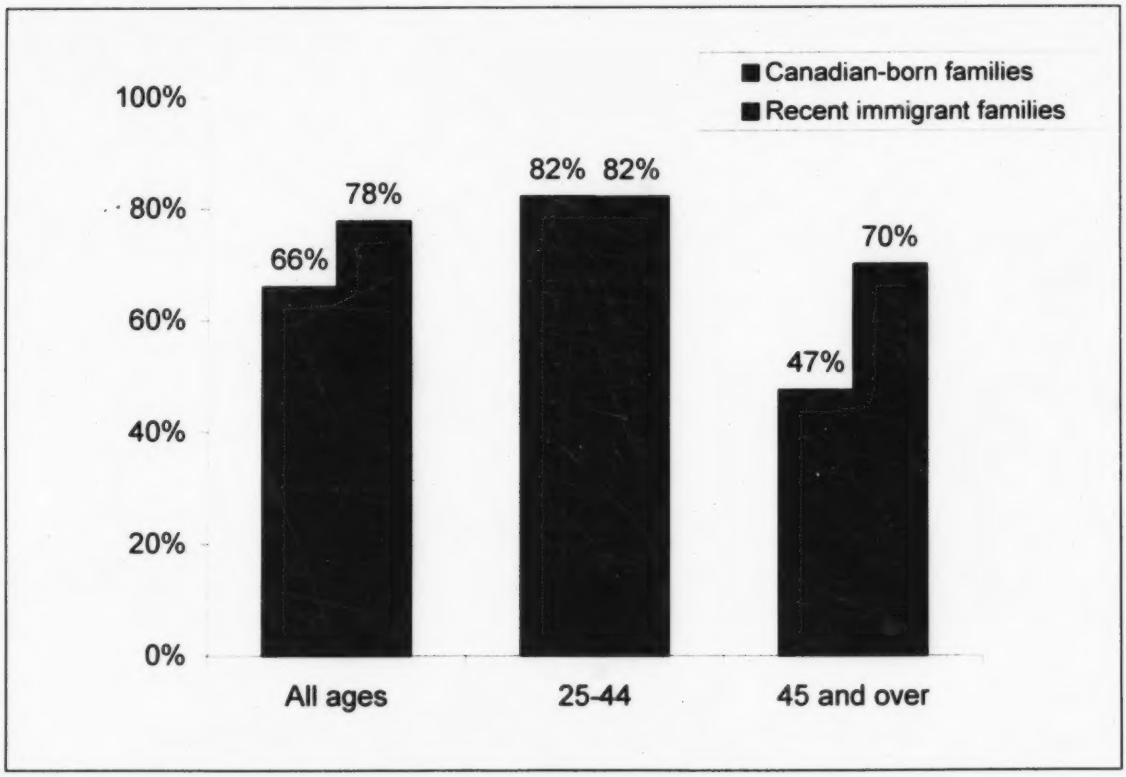
### *Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home*

A striking difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with never-married children at home. Four out of five recent immigrant families (78%) have at least one never-married child of any age living at home. By comparison, two out of three Canadian-born families (66%) have children at home.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the source of this difference appears to be older families. The proportion of young families with children at home is the same for recent-immigrant families and Canadian-born families (82 per cent). Older families show large differences, with seven in ten recent immigrant families (70%) having children in the home, compared to one-half of Canadian-born families (47%).

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a number of factors, including a greater likelihood that older children will stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two ageing parents.

**Figure C.2: Families with never-married children living at home, as a percentage of all families, by age of family, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**



### *Three or more children in the home more common*

Whereas Table C.3 and Figure C.2 give information about all families, Table C.4 describes families with children only. Figure C.2 gives the number of families with children living at home as a percentage of all families, and Table C.4 subdivides families with children by the number of children. Thus, the percentages shown in Table C.4 add to 100, except for small discrepancies due to rounding.

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. Almost three in ten (28%) recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to one out of five (22%) Canadian-born families.

Among younger families, the share with three or more children living at home is similar between the Canadian-born and recent immigrants. For instance, 28 per cent of younger Canadian-born families have three or more children, compared to 26 per cent for recent immigrant families. However, almost one-third of recent immigrant families whose older spouse or lone parent is over 45 years have more than two children, compared to 14 per cent of Canadian-born families.

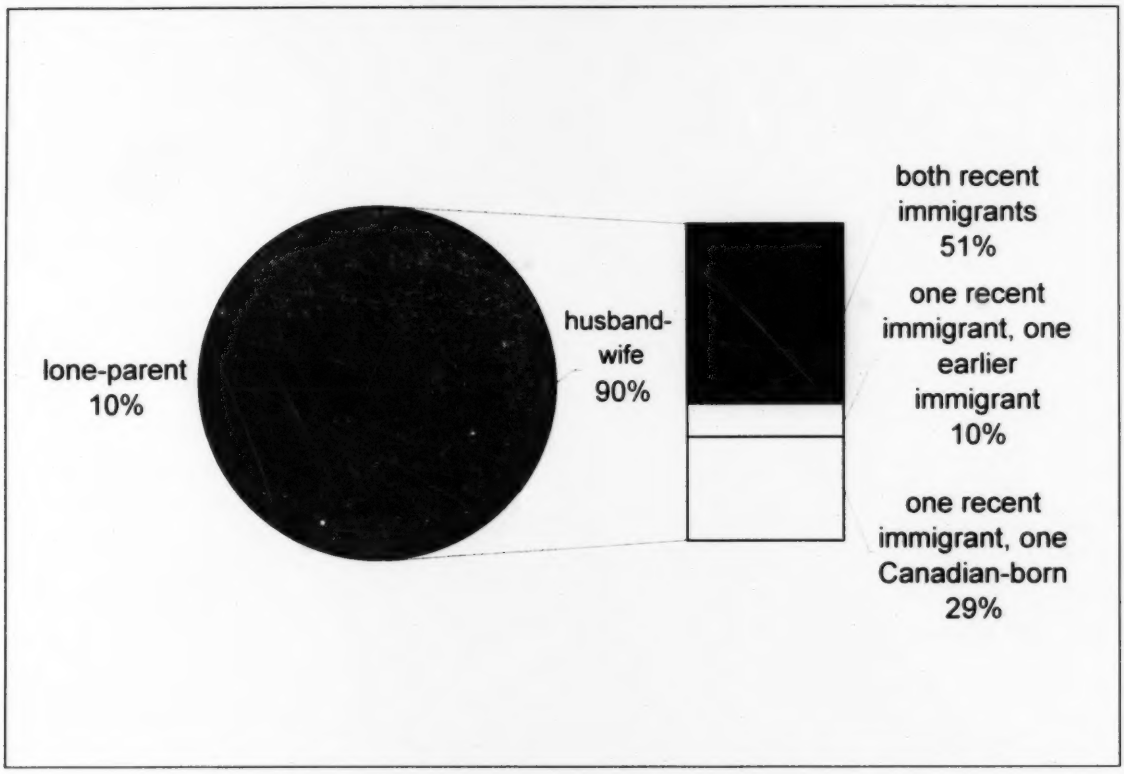
**Table C.4: Families with never-married children living at home, by number of children and age of family, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Canadian-born families | Recent immigrant families |
|---|---|---|
| **All ages (including ages 15-24)** | | |
| One child | 38% | 38% |
| Two children | 39% | 35% |
| Three or more children | 22% | 28% |
| **25-44** | | |
| One child | 28% | 36% |
| Two children | 44% | 38% |
| Three or more children | 28% | 26% |
| **45 and over** | | |
| One child | 54% | 40% |
| Two children | 32% | 29% |
| Three or more children | 14% | 32% |

## *Most recent immigrants married to recent immigrants and Canadian-born*

One-half of the 2,400 recent immigrant families (51%) are comprised of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. An additional 29 per cent of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a Canadian-born spouse. In some cases, a recent immigrant is paired with a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1981 (10%).

**Figure C.3: Recent immigrant families by type, showing immigrant status of spouses, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1981, more than one-half consists of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (57%, not shown in Figure C.3). This proportion is twice as large as that of recent immigrants.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just seven per cent of recent-immigrant couples live common-law, compared with 11 per cent of Canadian-born couples.

The low incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration laws, which do not recognise common-law relationships. Common-law partners have to be admitted separately as individuals, whereas a marital couple may enter as a unit. Differences in attitudes towards common-law relationships may also play a role.

**Table C.5: Couples in common-law relationships as a proportion of all husband-wife couples, by age of older partner, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Canadian-born families | Recent immigrant families |
|---|---|---|
| All ages | 11% | 7% |
| 15-24 | 63% | n.a. |
| 25-44 | 15% | 6% |
| 45 and over | 4% | 2% |

## Households

### *3,000 recent immigrant households in Saskatoon Metropolitan Area*

Defining "Recent immigrant household"
A household is a group of persons sharing living accommodation. In a recent immigrant household, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1981 and 1996. All recent immigrants of 15 years or over are members of recent immigrant households.

Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons over 15 years of age who immigrated during 1991-1996 is a 1990s immigrant household. If all persons of 15 and over immigrated during 1991-1996, the household is called a "1990s immigrants only" household. If there are members of 15 and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "1990s immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1991 or Canadian-born persons or both. A 1980s immigrant household includes at least one person who immigrated during the 1980s, and no persons who immigrated during 1991-1996.

Defining "Canadian-born household"
A Canadian-born household is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

Defining "Earlier immigrant household"
An earlier immigrant household includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1980 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1980.

Together, these three groups include all households, as households consisting entirely of non-permanent residents are not considered here. The recent immigrant family concept is the most encompassing of the three, and the Canadian-born household the narrowest. Many earlier immigrant households (more than half of such households in Saskatoon) include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14.

**Table C.6: Households by immigrant status of members of 15 years and over, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Number of households | Share of all households |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born households | 73,900 | 88% |
| Earlier immigrant households | 7,200 | 9% |
| Recent immigrant households | 3,000 | 4% |
| of which: | | |
| 1980s immigrants | 1,510 | 1.8% |
| 1990s immigrants with others | 560 | 0.7% |
| *with Canadian-born only* | *270* | 0.3% |
| *with other immigrants (with or without Canadian-born)* | *290* | 0.3% |
| 1990s immigrants only | 960 | 1.1% |
| Total | 84,100 | 100% |

In Saskatoon in 1996, there were 3,000 recent-immigrant households – households in which at least one member of 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up close to 4 per cent of the total number of households in Saskatoon.

One half of the recent immigrant households (1,520) have at least one member who immigrated during the 1990s. In the majority of these households (960) all members are very recent immigrants. But it is also quite common for very recent immigrants to live together with immigrants who landed before 1991, with Canadian-born persons, or with both (560 households).

Seven out of eight households in Saskatoon comprise only Canadian-born persons. The remaining 9 per cent of all households include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants. More than one-half of these earlier immigrant households also include persons born in Canada, often children born after immigration.

## *Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family*

The majority of households consist of families. Families may live alone (nuclear family households), with other families (multiple family households), or with non-family persons which may or may not be relatives (expanded-family households). All other households are non-family households consisting of one or more persons who may be related by blood or not.

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. Almost four out of five recent immigrant households (79%) are family households, compared to 66 per cent of Canadian-born households.

One-third of Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone (28% of households). Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are relatively rare (13%).

Most households consist of a nuclear family, i.e. a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children living together. Immigrant households are more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consists of a nuclear family living with other persons (8%). In most of these expanded-family households the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households are not unknown among Canadian-born, but they occur much less frequently.

Households of recent immigrants are also more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other Canadians. On the other hand, households of earlier immigrants and Canadian-born persons are not likely to consist of two or more families. Many new immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

**Table C.7: Household structure, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Family households | | | | Non-family households | | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All family households | Nuclear families | Expanded families | Multiple families | Single person | Multiple persons | |
| Canadian-born | 66% | 62% | 4% | 0% | 28% | 6% | 73,900 |
| Earlier immigrants | 73% | 67% | 5% | 1% | 24% | 3% | 7,200 |
| Recent immigrants | 79% | 68% | 8% | 3% | 13% | 8% | 3,000 |
| *1980s immigrants* | 78% | *70%* | *8%* | *1%* | 14% | 7% | 1,510 |
| *1990s immigrants with others* | 95% | *68%* | *14%* | *13%* | 0% | 5% | 560 |
| *1990s immigrants only* | 71% | *64%* | *5%* | *2%* | 20% | 9% | 960 |
| All households | 67% | 62% | 4% | 0% | 27% | 6% | 84,100 |

## *Recent immigrant households tend to be large*

**Table C.8: Size of households, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Number of persons in household | | | Estimated size |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 to 3 | 4 or 5 | 6 or more | |
| Canadian-born | 74% | 23% | 3% | 2.6 |
| Earlier immigrants | 73% | 23% | 3% | 2.6 |
| Recent immigrants | 56% | 34% | 10% | 3.4 |
| *1980s immigrants* | *55%* | *36%* | *9%* | *3.4* |
| *1990s immigrants with others* | *50%* | *36%* | *14%* | *3.6* |
| *1990s immigrants only* | *61%* | *29%* | *10%* | *3.3* |
| All households | 74% | 23% | 3% | 2.6 |

Size is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with 4 or 5 members and 7 for households with 6 or more members. For sizes 1 to 3 the actual number of households with each size was used in the calculation.

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. More than one out of two recent immigrant households (56%) have one to three members, compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born households (74%). Thus, the proportion of households with four or more members (44%) is significantly higher among recent immigrant households than among Canadian-born households (26%).

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households in which very recent immigrants live together with other Canadians are more likely than other households to be very large. One out of seven such households have six or more members. The share of very large households among Canadian-born households is only three per cent.

**Table C.9: Proportion of persons spending time on unpaid care of children and elders, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Care of children | Care of elders |
|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | |
| Canadian-born | 45% | 21% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 36% | 19% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 54% | 15% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 55% | 12% |
| **Men** | | |
| Canadian-born | 37% | 15% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 33% | 14% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 46% | 7% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 43% | 5% |

The proportion of recent immigrants of 15 years or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is smaller than the share of Canadian-born persons.

These numbers reflect differences in family and household structure. Families with children are more numerous among recent immigrants. The incidence of care of elders is lower among recent immigrants, even though extended families are more common. This suggests that recent immigrants have other reasons than care of elders for living in households larger than a nuclear family.

## PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

## Participation in the labour market

### *Labour force participation initially lower but adjustment is rapid*

A person is in the labour force if he or she is employed or actively looking for work. Persons not in the labour force may be attending school, raising children, in retirement, or they may be unable or unwilling to seek employment for other reasons.

The rate of labour force participation varies by age and gender. Thus, differences in labour force participation between immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a result of differences in age-gender composition. As well, immigrants and the Canadian-born may show similar behaviour in some age-gender groups, and different behaviour in other groups. For both these reasons it is of interest to examine labour force participation by age and gender.

**Table D.1: Labour force participation rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 15-64 | Labour Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 65% | 81% | 68% | 74% | 49,850 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 81% | 78% | 64% | 71% | 2,260 |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 46% | 67% | 60% | 62% | 1,520 |
| **Men** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 72% | 93% | 83% | 85% | 54,680 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 85% | 91% | 87% | 88% | 3,010 |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 46% | 90% | 82% | 79% | 2,080 |

| | Participation rate | | Labour force | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| **Age 15-64** | | | | |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 70% | 84% | 780 | 1,120 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 56% | 73% | 750 | 960 |

In the first few years after landing, immigrants participate in the labour market at lower rates than the Canadian-born, but over time the rates become similar or higher.

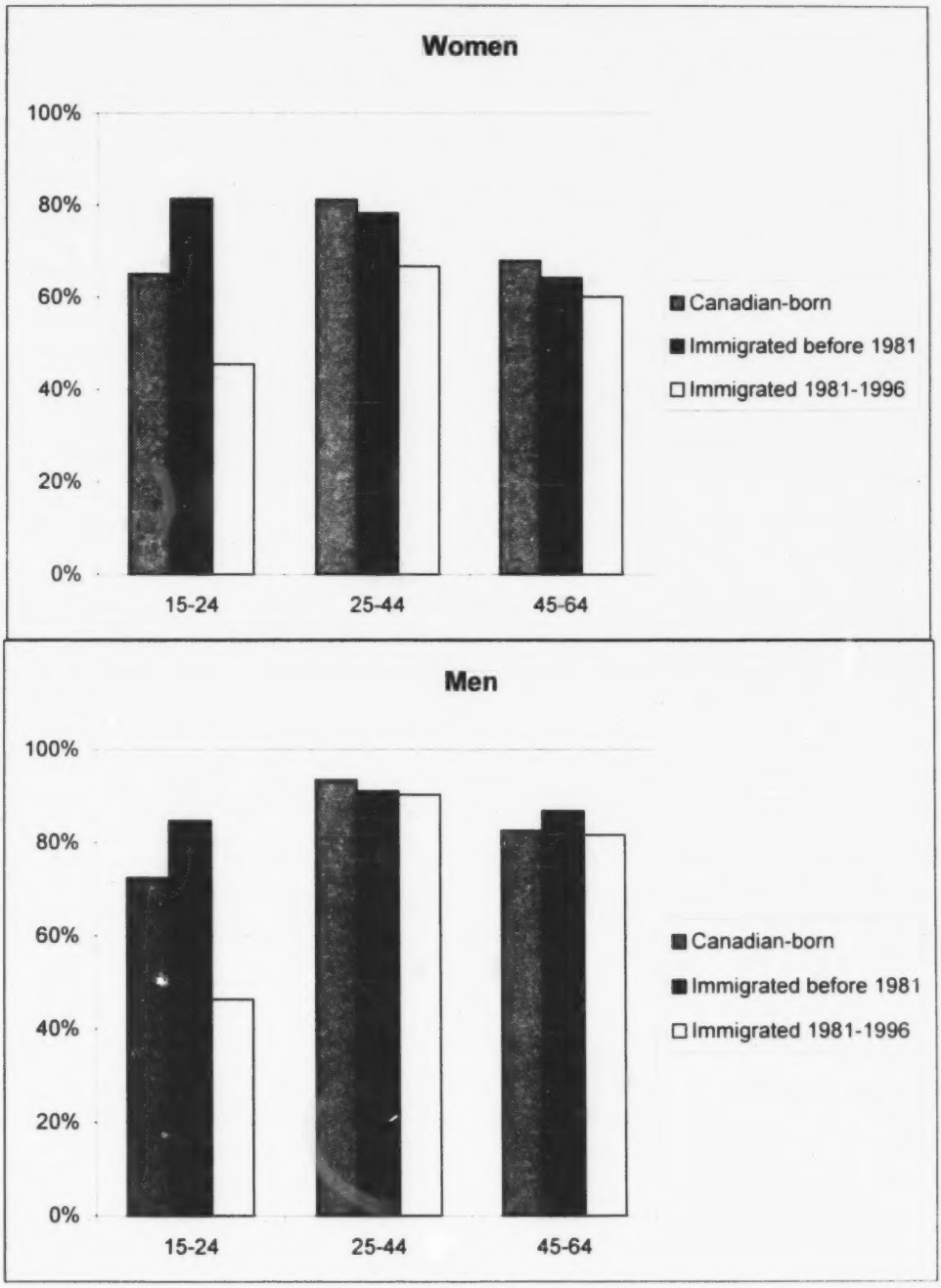
Men aged 45 to 64 who immigrated between 1981 and 1996 participate at almost the same rate (82%) as the Canadian-born (83%), evidence of rapid adjustment. Men aged 25 to 44 also enter the labour market in large numbers. Men who have been in the country between 5 and 15 years have virtually the same rate of labour force participation (84%) as the Canadian-born (85%).

Women take somewhat longer to adjust. Those who landed during the 1980s have a labour force participation rate of 70 per cent compared to 74 per cent for the Canadian-born.

Young recent immigrants, both men and women, appear to have a relatively low rate of participation. By contrast, young persons who immigrated before 1981 are more active in the

labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. This is a very small group, accounting for only a few per cent of earlier immigrants.

**Figure D.1: Labour force participation rates by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**



## *Similar patterns for different levels of education*

Just as labour force participation varies by age and gender, so it also varies by level of education. To better understand the reasons for differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born, participation rates are shown for different levels of education. Level of education is as reported by respondents, and pertains to the time of the census.

**Table D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | No high school diploma | High school diploma | Post-secondary diploma or degree | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 53% | 78% | 85% | 74% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 54% | 73% | 77% | 71% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 48% | 62% | 71% | 62% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 74% | 90% | 93% | 85% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 80% | 88% | 92% | 88% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 61% | 70% | 91% | 79% |

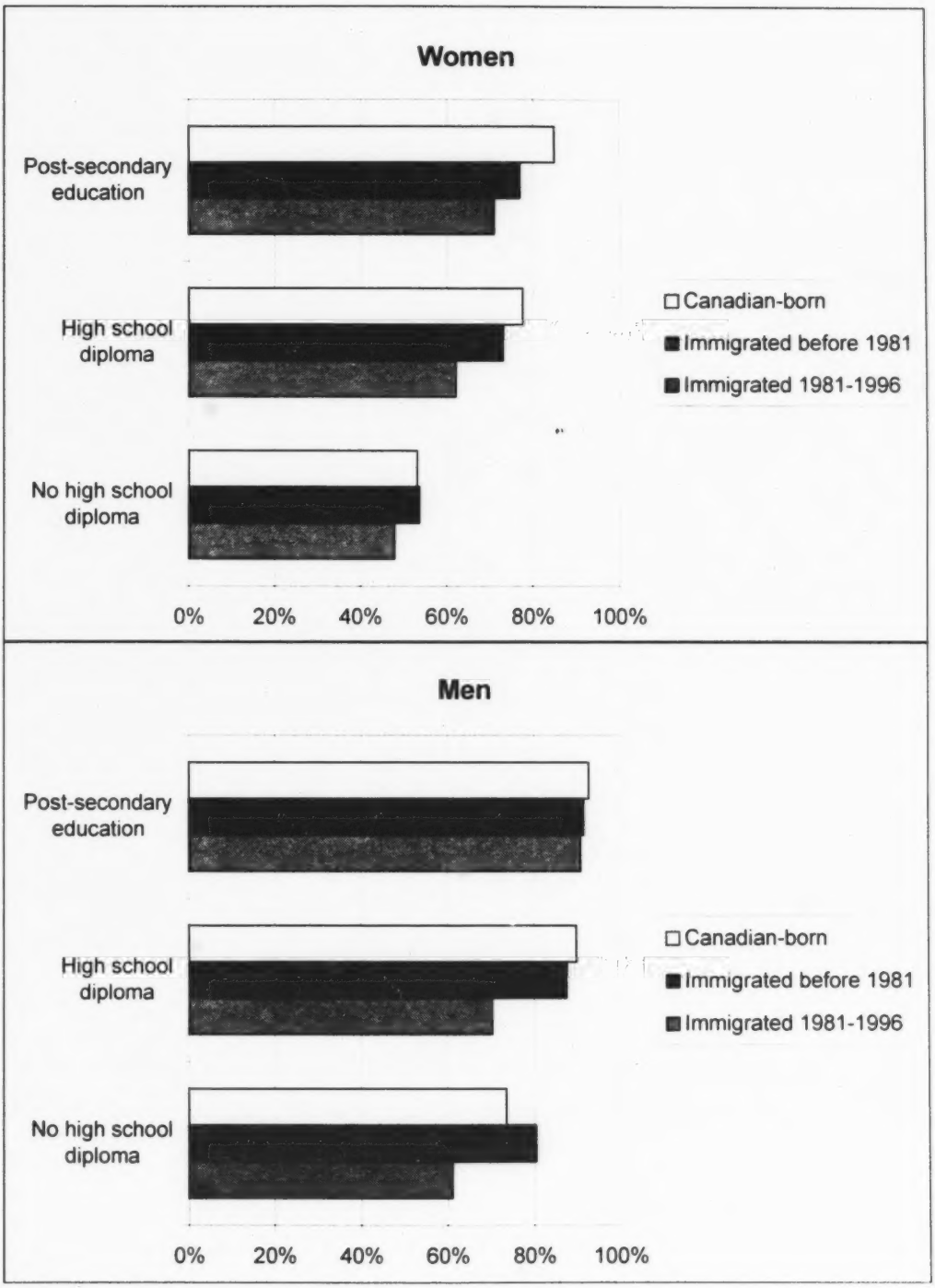
| | Women | Men |
|---|---|---|
| **All education levels** | | |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 70% | 84% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 56% | 73% |

If persons are ranked by level of education, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for immigrants.

Recent immigrants participate in the labour market at a lower rate than the Canadian-born with the same education. For instance, women who recently immigrated and have a high school diploma have a participation rate of 62 per cent, whereas their Canadian-born counterparts have a rate of 78 per cent. Recently immigrated men with a post secondary diploma or degree participate at almost the same rate as the Canadian-born, while recently immigrated women with the same educational background show a 14 per cent gap in labour force participation with those born in Canada.

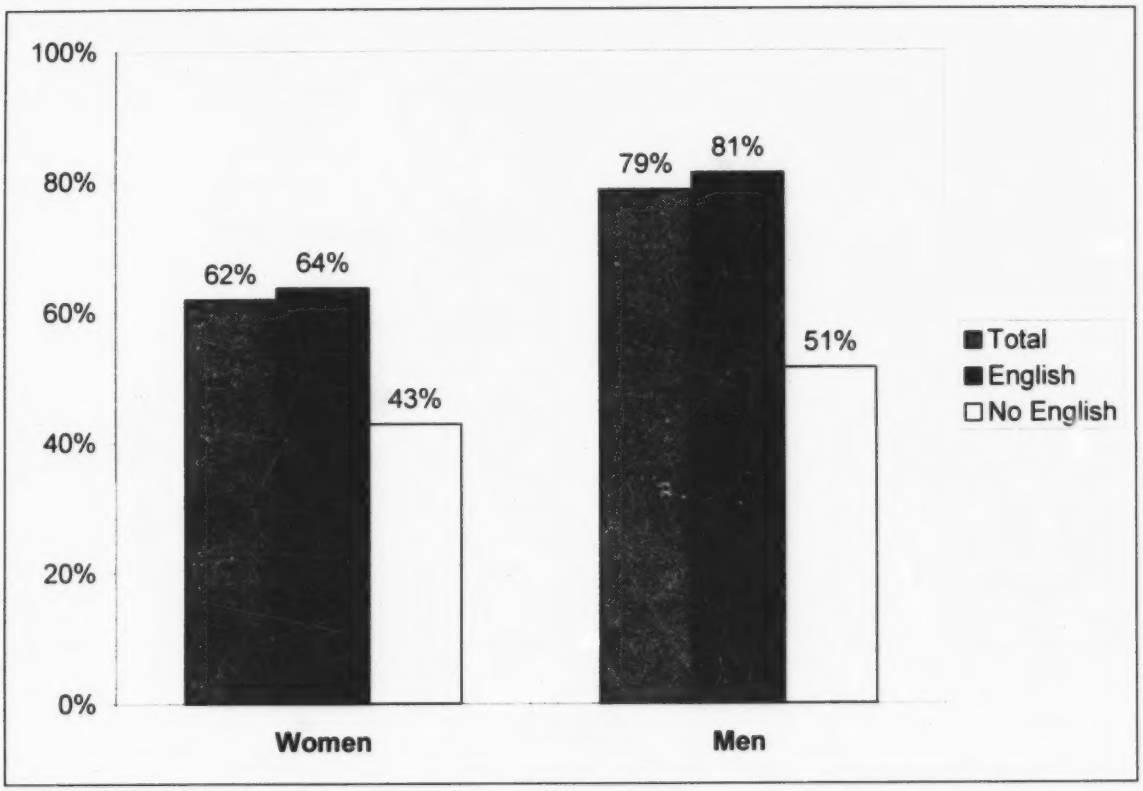
Over time, the behaviour of immigrants converges to that of Canadian-born persons. Immigrants who have been in the country for more than five years participate in the labour market in higher proportions than those who landed more recently. Men who immigrated before 1981 without a high school diploma are active in the labour force at higher rates than the Canadian-born.

**Figure D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**



## *Knowledge of English important for labour force participation*

**Figure D.3: Labour force participation and knowledge of English of recent immigrants, persons 15 to 64 years old, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




Most immigrants can converse in either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. At the time of the 1996 census, the large majority of both men (93%) and women (91%) aged 15 to 64 who immigrated between 1981 and 1996 and settled in Saskatoon speak English (not shown in Figure D.3). Immigrants who do not speak English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. It is hardly surprising that knowledge of English is strongly associated with labour market behaviour.

Labour force participation rates of recent immigrants are lower than they would be if they all had command of English – as measured by the difference between the second and first bars in the chart. For recent immigrants, lack of English reduces the labour force participation rate by 2 per cent in the case of women (62% compared to 64%) and men (79% compared to 81%). Thus, lack of knowledge of English accounts for a small but definite part of the difference in labour force participation between the most recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Most immigrants who do not speak English at the time of immigration learn the language after arrival. Thus, lack of knowledge of English becomes less important as a barrier to labour force entry with prolonged stay in Canada. It remains a hurdle, but it affects fewer people.

## *Unemployment not uncommon during initial years*

Like labour force participation, unemployment varies by age and gender, and also by level of education. Knowledge of English also has some effect. Since the number of unemployed recent immigrants living in Saskatoon is small, it is not possible to analyse unemployment with respect to age, education and knowledge of official languages, as is done in reports for other cities.

**Table D.3: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Unemployment rate | Unemployed |
|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | |
| Canadian-born | 7% | 3,660 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 5% | 120 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 12% | 90 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 15% | 110 |
| **Men** | | |
| Canadian-born | 8% | 4,260 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 8% | 240 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 6% | 70 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 11% | 110 |

Immigrants are more likely to experience unemployment during their initial years in Canada than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, men who landed in the 1990s and are living in Saskatoon experience unemployment rates of 11 per cent and women experience rates of 15 per cent. Unemployment is lower among persons who immigrated during the 1980s (6% for men; 12% for women), and significantly lower among women who immigrated before 1981 (5%).

Unemployment rates of recent immigrants in Saskatoon are low compared to those in Canada's major immigration centres. As well, the unemployment experience of recently immigrated men in Saskatoon by and large is not very different from that of the Canadian-born.

## *Share of men and women with jobs increases with length of stay*

**Table D.4: Employment ratio of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 15-64 | Employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 56% | 76% | 65% | 68% | 46,200 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 72% | 73% | 61% | 67% | 2,130 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 49% | 66% | 58% | 61% | 690 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 31% | 53% | 40% | 47% | 640 |
| **Men** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 62% | 87% | 78% | 79% | 50,420 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 71% | 83% | 81% | 81% | 2,780 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 42% | 87% | 84% | 77% | 1,030 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 41% | 77% | 58% | 65% | 850 |

Less than one half (47%) of women of working age who immigrated during 1991 to 1996 are employed, and almost two in three men (65%). For immigrants who landed during the 1980s the proportions are higher than for the most recent immigrants: 61 per cent for women and 77 per cent for men. The latter rate is approaching that of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. In Saskatoon, recently immigrated men over 25 years of age adjust quickly to the labour market.

## The jobs of recent immigrants

### *Part-time jobs less common for recently immigrated women aged 25 to 64*

Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 1995. Because the information relates to the entire year 1995, only persons who landed before 1995 are included among the most recent immigrants.

The share of part-time employment for the 15-64 age group is the average of the shares for the three age groups, weighted by the relative size of each age group. Because the age-specific rates vary so much, differences in age structure can have a major effect on the overall rate. The fact that men who immigrated before the 1980s are concentrated in the higher age groups gives them a low share of part-time employment compared to other groups. When the comparison is made for each age group, it becomes clear that these earlier immigrants are not very different from other groups with respect to the rate of part-time employment.

**Table D.5: Part-time employment as a share of employment, by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**

| | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 15-64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 58% | 31% | 31% | 37% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 79% | 31% | 32% | 35% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 65% | 23% | 19% | 27% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 44% | 7% | 7% | 15% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 58% | 7% | 7% | 11% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 44% | 10% | n.a. | 13% |

The proportion of employed Canadian-born who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender. Six out of ten employed young women work part-time, mainly because many also attend school, but for young men the share is much lower. About three in ten employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, while for men the share is 7 per cent.

Part-time employment is as common among earlier immigrants aged 25 to 64 as among the Canadian-born, while being somewhat less common among recent immigrant women of the same age. This is unusual. Generally across the country, part-time employment is more common among recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 than among their Canadian-born counterparts.

## *Many employed recent immigrants in sales and services, health and science occupations*

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Sales and services | Sales and service occupations |
| (2) Processing | Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities |
| | Occupations unique to primary industry |
| (3) Administrative | Business, finance and administrative occupations |
| (4) Management and social | Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion |
| | Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport |
| | Management occupations |
| (5) Trades, transport | Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations |
| (6) Health, science | Health occupations |
| | Natural and applied sciences and related occupations |

In examining the jobs of immigrants, the focus is on persons 25 to 64 years old. Younger people are not considered since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults.

**Table D.6: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

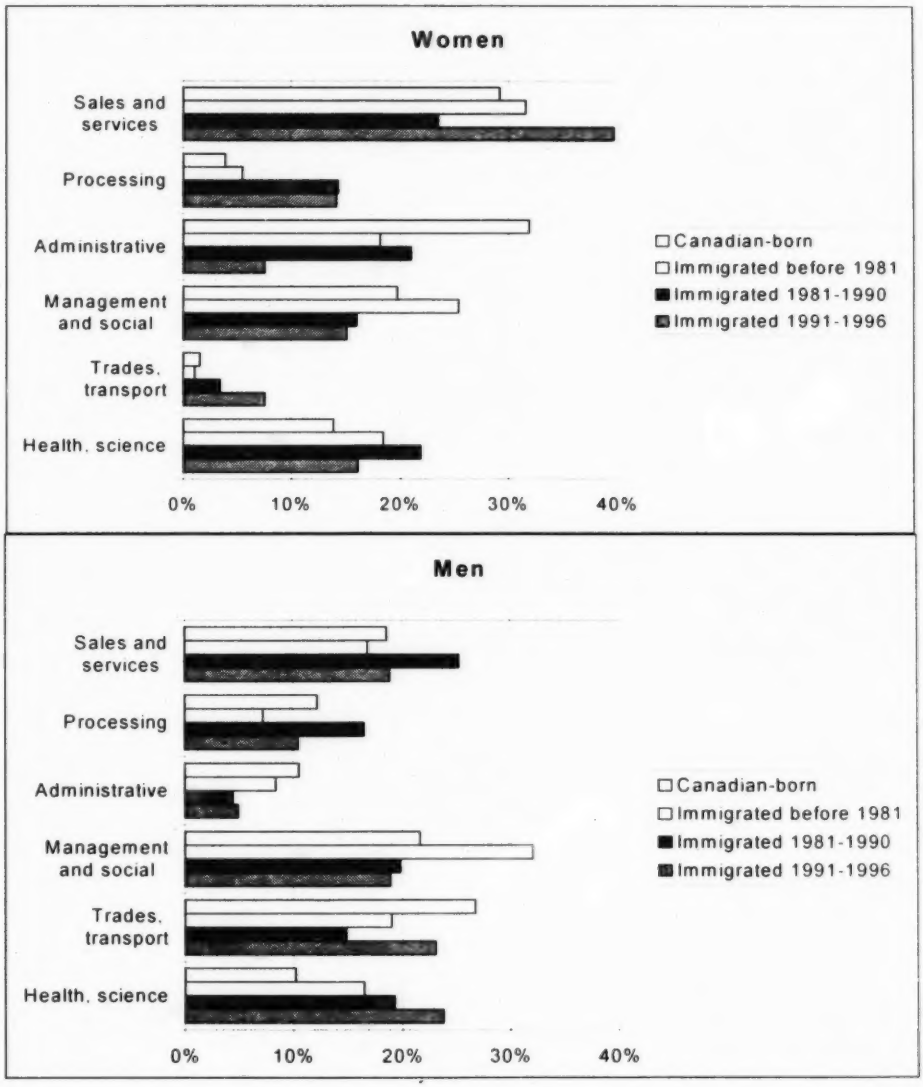
| | Sales and services | Processing | Adminis-trative | Management and social | Trades, transport | Health, science | Total employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 29% | 4% | 32% | 20% | 2% | 14% | 36,850 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 32% | 5% | 18% | 25% | 1% | 18% | 1,930 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 24% | 14% | 21% | 16% | 3% | 22% | 600 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 40% | 14% | 8% | 15% | 8% | 16% | 530 |
| **Men** | | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 19% | 12% | 11% | 22% | 27% | 10% | 40,640 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 17% | 7% | 8% | 32% | 19% | 16% | 2,560 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 25% | 16% | 4% | 20% | 15% | 19% | 910 |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 19% | 10% | 5% | 19% | 23% | 24% | 720 |

Employed women who recently immigrated are far more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service and processing jobs, more so if they immigrated during the 1990s. Over one-half of employed immigrant women who have been in the country for 5 years or less are in sales and services and processing occupations, compared to one-third of Canadian-born women. Sales and services and processing occupations make up a larger share of employment of men who immigrated during the 1980s than of Canadian-born men, whereas for most recently immigrated men and Canadian-born men these occupations account for a similar share of employment.

By contrast, administrative occupations make up a low share of the employment of recent immigrants compared to the Canadian-born. In trades and transport occupations, the share of recently immigrated men is low. Immigrants are well represented in health and science professions.

There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants and their level and field of education. But the choice of occupation by immigrants also reflects adjustment to the economy and barriers to entry into professions and trades. Many new immigrants probably find it easier to obtain employment in sales and services jobs than in other occupations.

**Figure D.4: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**



## *Many employed recent immigrants in manufacturing, hospitality sectors*

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manufacturing | Primary industries and manufacturing |
| Construction & transportation | Construction, transportation and storage, and communications |
| Trade | Wholesale and retail trade |
| Business services | Finance, insurance, real estate operators and insurance, and business services |
| Public sector | Government services, education and health services |
| Hospitality and other services | Accommodation, food and beverage industries, and other services |

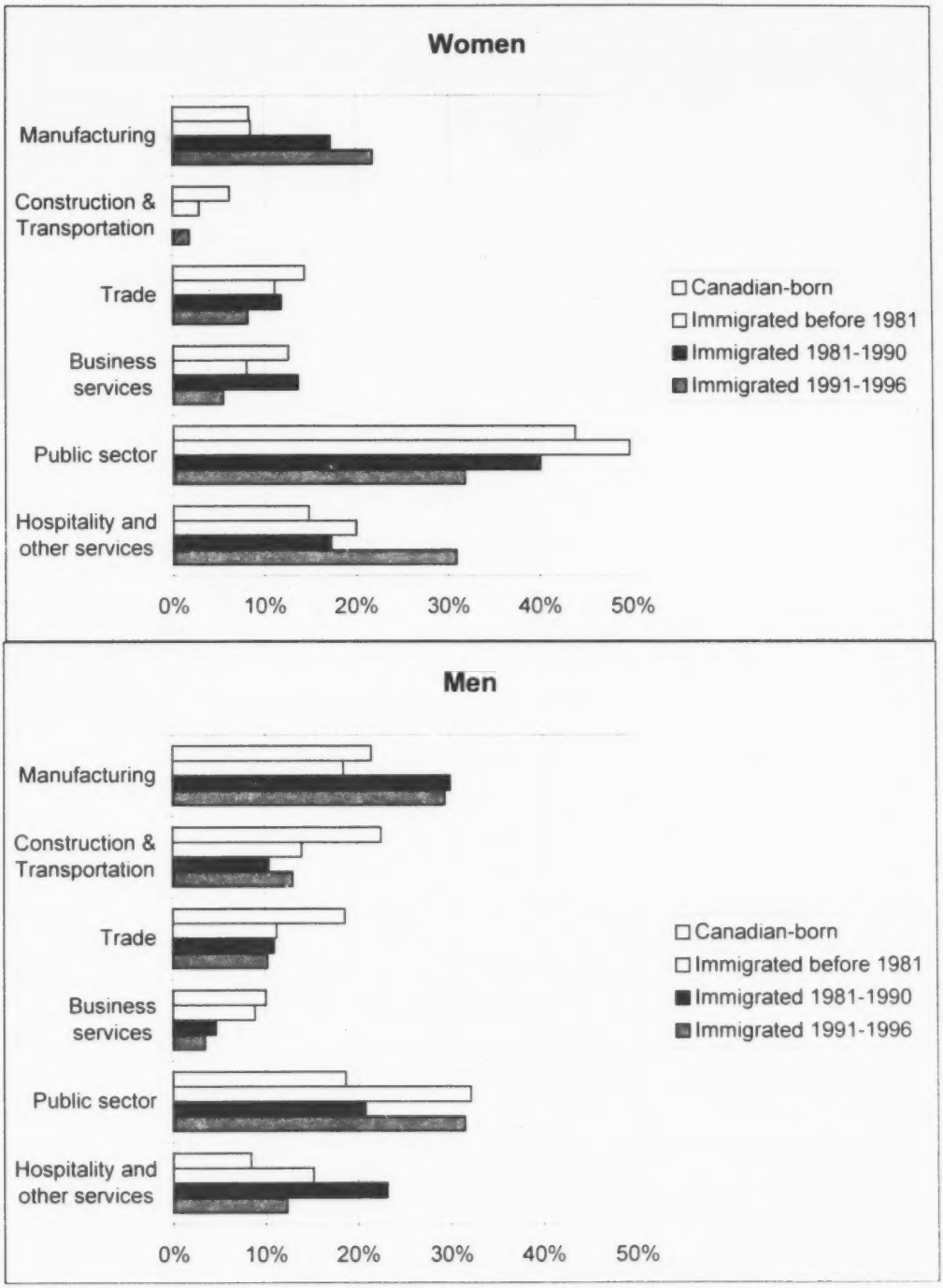
In the greater Saskatoon area, a large proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 are in manufacturing and in hospitality and other services. By contrast, business services, wholesale and retail trade, and construction and transportation account for a low share of employment of recent immigrants compared to the Canadian-born. As well, while over three in ten recently immigrated women who have a job work in the public sector, this share is lower than that for the Canadian-born; for very recently immigrated men the share is the same as for women, but it is higher than that of the Canadian-born. The industrial distribution of employment of earlier immigrants is generally closer to that of the Canadian-born.

**Table D.7: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Manufacturing | Construction & Transportation | Trade | Business services | Public sector | Hospitality and other services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 8% | 6% | 14% | 13% | 44% | 15% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 9% | 3% | 11% | 8% | 50% | 20% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 17% | 0% | 12% | 14% | 40% | 17% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 22% | 2% | 8% | 5% | 32% | 31% |
| **Men** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 22% | 23% | 19% | 10% | 19% | 8% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 19% | 14% | 11% | 9% | 32% | 15% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 30% | 10% | 11% | 5% | 21% | 23% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 29% | 13% | 10% | 3% | 32% | 12% |

The jobs of young Canadian-born people in the Saskatoon area - who, like recent immigrants, are recent entrants into the labour market - are more concentrated in the trade sector and in hospitality and other services than those of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64. Each of these two industry groups provides between one-quarter and over one-third of the jobs of Canadian-born aged 15 to 24 (not shown in Table D.7). By contrast, the manufacturing sector accounts for a larger share of employment of recent immigrants than of the young Canadian-born. Thus, the hospitality and other services sector is a major employer of young people born in Canada as well as recent immigrants. Wholesale and retail trade is much less significant as a source of jobs for recent immigrants than it is for young Canadians.

**Figure D.5: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**



## *Skill requirements of jobs of recent immigrants similar*

The tables and charts in this and the next section show the shares of jobs grouped by four levels of skill, level 4 being the highest and level 1 the lowest, as follows:

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required.
Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training.
Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required.
Level 4: University education required.

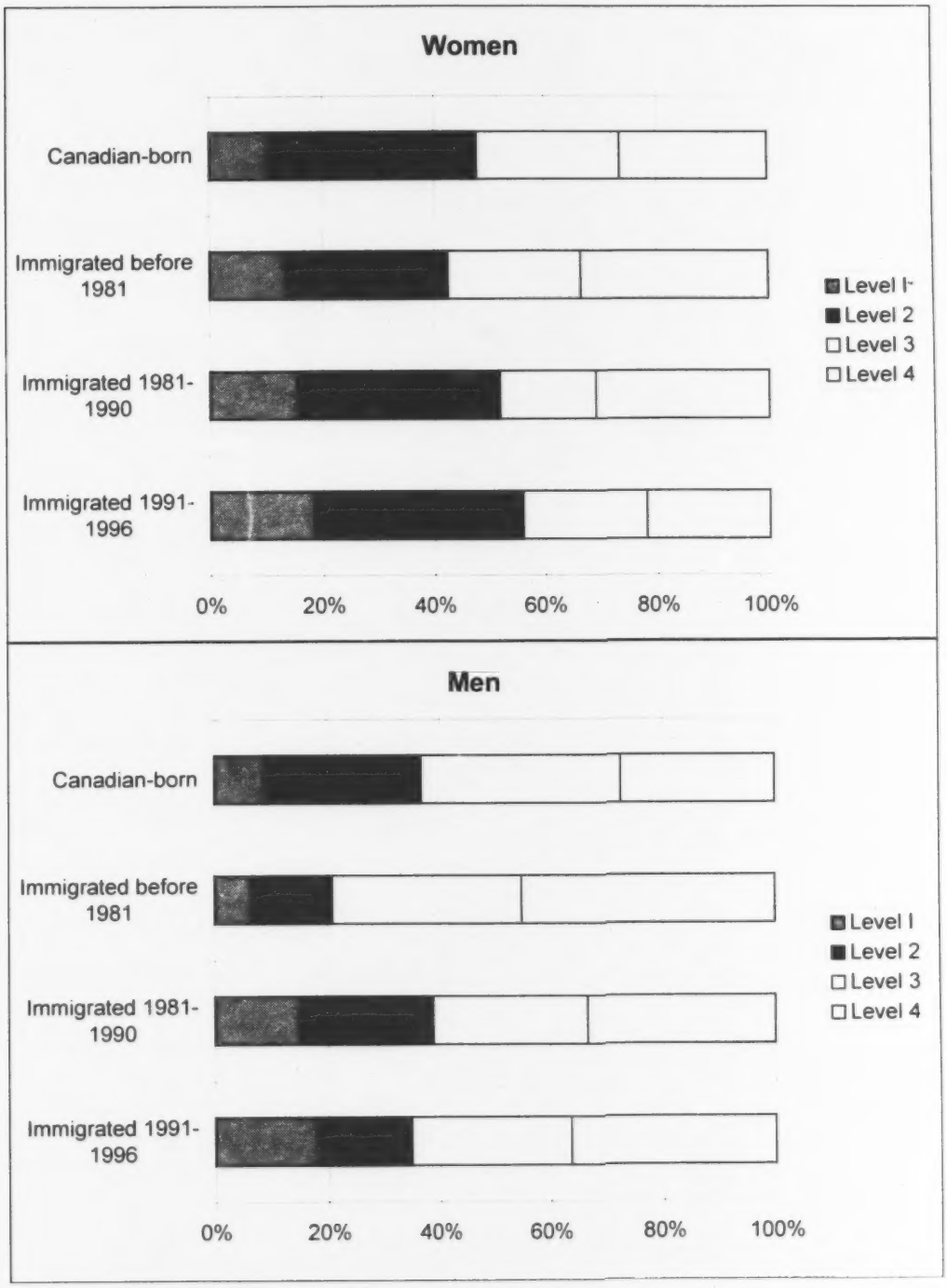
**Table D.8: Employment by level of skill, women and men aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 10% | 38% | 26% | 27% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 13% | 29% | 24% | 34% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 15% | 36% | 17% | 31% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 18% | 38% | 22% | 22% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 9% | 28% | 36% | 27% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 6% | 15% | 34% | 45% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 15% | 24% | 28% | 33% |
| Immigrated 1991-1996 | 18% | 17% | 29% | 36% |

The jobs of recent immigrants can require a higher or a lower level of skill than the jobs of the Canadian-born. More than one in three jobs of very recent immigrant men (36%) require a university education, while one-quarter of jobs of Canadian-born men (27%) require this level of skill. For women, only 22 per cent of immigrants who landed after 1990 require a university education, as opposed to over one-quarter (27%) of the Canadian-born. For both sexes, the longer their stay in Canada, the greater their share of jobs requiring a university education, and this share exceeds the Canadian-born share of jobs at this level of skill. At the lowest level of skill, one in five jobs of the most recent immigrants (18% for both men and women) require the lowest level of skill, a share much higher than that of the Canadian-born.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of earlier immigrants is higher than that of the Canadian-born. As with many other aspects of labour market activity and employment, this suggests the situation of immigrants improves appreciably as their stay in Canada lengthens.

**Figure D.6: Employment by skill level, women and men aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**



### *Education of recently immigrated women not fully utilised*

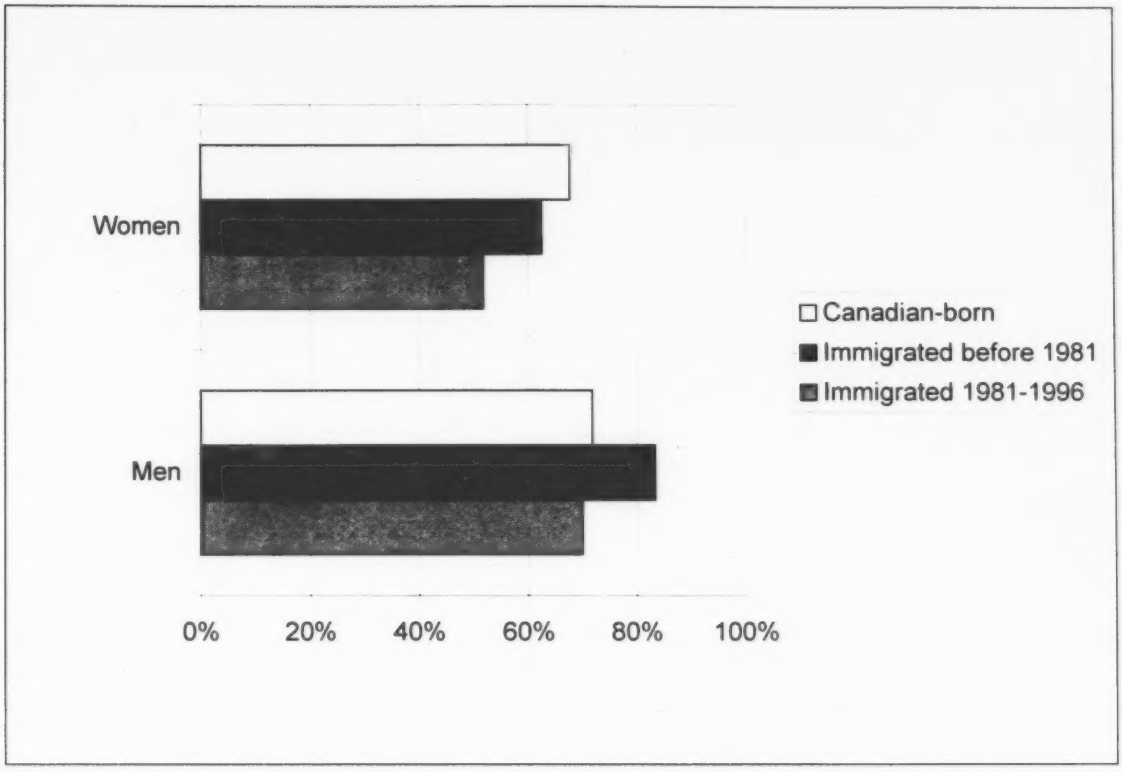
As there are differences in educational attainment between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, the information presented above about skill levels of jobs does not directly indicate whether skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To do so, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born for a given level of education. This is done in Table D.8 for persons holding a university degree, and can be done in the same way for other levels of educational attainment. The four skill levels are defined in the box above Table D.9.

**Table D.9: Skill levels of jobs of university graduates, women and men aged 25 to 64, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 3% | 15% | 14% | 68% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 4% | 16% | 18% | 63% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 5% | 27% | 16% | 52% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 3% | 8% | 16% | 72% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 1% | 4% | 12% | 83% |
| Immigrated 1981-1996 | 5% | 7% | 18% | 70% |

The jobs of recently immigrated women with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born, whereas for men the skill levels are quite similar. Two-thirds of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree (68%) have a job requiring a university degree. But only one-half of employed women who immigrated after 1980 (52%) have a job at that level. Almost three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree (72%) have a job requiring a university education. This is similar to recently immigrated men with a university degree (70%).

**Figure D.7: Proportion of workers with a university degree who have a job requiring a university education, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**



## PART E: INCOME

## Sources and level of income

### *Sources of income similar*

In this section, three broad sources of income are distinguished:

(1) Employment income, consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment;
(2) Other private income, consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources; and
(3) Transfers from government, including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits.

A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. Income reported in the 1996 census is income for the year 1995, of persons 15 years of age and over. Most immigrants who landed during or after 1995 have not had the full year 1995 to obtain income in Canada, and are therefore not included.

**Table E.1: Persons with income by source and without income, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995 (as a percentage of the population of 15 years and over)**

| | No income | Employment income | Other private | Government transfers | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7% | 67% | 37% | 60% | 78,660 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 5% | 50% | 50% | 67% | 5,050 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 12% | 64% | 24% | 52% | 1,330 |
| Immigrated 1991-1994 | 18% | 57% | 24% | 56% | 970 |
| **Men** | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 4% | 79% | 33% | 74% | 71,750 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 0% | 68% | 49% | 78% | 4,760 |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | 4% | 81% | 18% | 76% | 1,450 |
| Immigrated 1991-1994 | 8% | 73% | 19% | 76% | 880 |

Income from employment is the most common source of income for the Canadian-born. Sixty-seven per cent of Canadian-born women and 79 per cent of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in 1995. The share of recent immigrants with income from employment is similar for men and lower for women. For immigrants arriving in the eighties, 64 per cent of women and 81 per cent of men have employment income. For immigrants who arrived before the 1980s the proportion with employment earnings is low because they tend to be older and many are in retirement. The high share of recent immigrants with employment income reflects rapid adjustment to the Saskatoon labour market, particularly by men.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income – income from investments, pension plans etc. – is below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. This probably reflects the relatively young age of most recent immigrants, and lower savings related to the cost of and income loss associated with moving to a different country.

The proportions of men and women reporting transfers of government as a source of income are similar between the Canadian-born and recent immigrants, except for women immigrated in the 1980s. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfers from government reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

### *Average income increases with length of stay*

In Tables E.2 and E.3 in this section on sources and level of income, average income refers to income of persons with income, and excludes persons who report no income. The proportion of persons who report no income is given in Table E.1. In the next section on the distribution of income, which includes tables E.5 and E.6, average income refers to income of all persons, families or households, including those with no income.

**Table E.2: Level of income and distribution of income by source, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**

| | Average income of persons with income | Income by source (percent of total) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Employment income | Other private income | Government transfers |
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | $18,200 | 70% | 13% | 17% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | $19,800 | 56% | 19% | 25% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | $15,700 | 77% | 9% | 14% |
| Immigrated 1991-1994 | $12,200 | 74% | 10% | 16% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | $30,400 | 80% | 10% | 10% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | $38,900 | 74% | 14% | 11% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | $29,100 | 90% | 2% | 8% |
| Immigrated 1991-1994 | $21,300 | 82% | 5% | 13% |

Among persons who reported having income during the year 1995, the average income of recent immigrants is lower than that of other Canadians. For very recent immigrants, average income is about two-thirds of that of the Canadian-born; those who immigrated during the 1980s have reached 86 per cent and 96 per cent of that level for women and men respectively. Earlier immigrants have surpassed the average income of people born in Canada. The relative levels and patterns are approximately the same for both genders, while average income of men is from 67 per cent to 96 per cent higher than that of women. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation and higher incidence of part-time work among women than among men, as shown in Part D.

Earnings from employment make up a higher proportion of income of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The share of other private income is relatively low, especially for men. For women, government transfers make up a somewhat lower share of income of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

## *Earnings of very recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower*

**Table E.3: Wage and salary income of persons who worked mostly full-time, as a percentage of the overall average, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**

| | Amount | Percentage of overall average |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | $29,200 | 99% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | $39,200 | 133% |
| Immigrated 1981-1990 | $29,100 | 99% |
| Immigrated 1991-1994 | $21,200 | 72% |
| All who worked mostly full time | $29,500 | 100% |

The wages and salaries earned by very recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 1995 are below the Saskatoon average, but for those who landed during the 1980s there is no difference with the Canadian-born. Differences in the skill level of jobs may play a role here. As well, annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that recent immigrants more often than the Canadian-born do not have steady, year-round jobs. Earlier immigrants earned 33% more than the Canadian-born.

## *Transfers from government comparable*

To examine transfers from governments more closely, this section focuses on households. Households are classified according to the presence of immigrants and recent immigrants in the same way as in Part C. However, only immigrants who landed before 1995 are considered here. All households with immigrants who landed during 1995 and 1996 have been excluded. As transfers from government vary considerably with the age of the recipient, households are classified by age.

Defining "Age of household"
By age of household is meant the age of a principal person in the household. The age of family households is the age of the older of the spouses or the lone parent in the family. For non-family households, age refers to the age of the oldest person in the household.

**Table E.4: Transfers from government to households, by age of household, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**

| | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 and over | All households (including ages 15-24) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Share of households receiving transfers** | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | 93% | 85% | 100% | 92% |
| Earlier immigrant households | 90% | 84% | 100% | 92% |
| Recent immigrant households | 93% | 85% | 97% | 93% |
| **Average amount of transfer per receiving household** | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | $4,000 | $4,400 | $14,700 | $6,200 |
| Earlier immigrant households | $4,100 | $4,300 | $15,700 | $9,000 |
| Recent immigrant households | $4,000 | $4,400 | $12,800 | $5,200 |
| **Transfers from government as a share of average household income** | | | | |
| Canadian-born households | 8% | 7% | 42% | 13% |
| Earlier immigrant households | 7% | 5% | 40% | 15% |
| Recent immigrant households | 8% | 6% | 31% | 10% |

In 1995, the large majority of households received transfers from government. Almost all households with persons of 65 years of age and older received such transfers – Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits. But more than four out of five households without seniors received some income from a government program, whether from Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs.

Recent immigrant households were as likely to receive a transfer from government as other households.

The average payment received varies considerably by age of household. Households of Canadian-born seniors and of seniors who immigrated before 1981 received an average payment in the order of $15,000. Households of recently immigrated seniors on average received less than households of Canadian-born seniors. Other households received from $4,000 to $4,400. Households of recent immigrants in the 25-64 age group were as likely to receive government transfers and received the same average amount as Canadian-born households.

Government transfers make up a smaller share of income of the households of recently immigrated seniors (31%) than of Canadian-born seniors (42%), while for other households the shares are similar (6% to 8%).

## *Personal income reaches parity and similar distribution over time*

**Table E.5: Distribution of personal income, persons 15 years and over, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)**

| | Without income | $1 to $10,000 | $10,000 to $30,000 | $30,000 to $50,000 | over $50,000 | Average income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 7% | 33% | 43% | 14% | 3% | $17,000 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 5% | 25% | 53% | 11% | 5% | $18,800 |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 15% | 38% | 39% | 7% | 2% | $12,200 |
| **Men** | | | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 4% | 21% | 33% | 27% | 16% | $29,200 |
| Immigrated before 1981 | 0% | 14% | 37% | 24% | 24% | $38,800 |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 6% | 26% | 38% | 18% | 11% | $24,700 |

Of the recent immigrants, 53 per cent of women and 32 per cent of men reported no income or income of less than $10,000 in 1995. The share reporting no income is significantly lower for persons who immigrated before 1981. At the high end of the income scale recent immigrants are underrepresented.

If the circumstances of earlier immigrants can be taken as an indication of what recent immigrants can be expected to achieve with time, then a general, widespread upward shift can be expected in incomes of persons who immigrated during the 1980s and 1990s in years to come.

The incomes of earlier immigrants are distributed more like those of the Canadian-born, particularly income of women, although they are concentrated more in the lower middle range of $10,000 to $30,000. In part this reflects the fact that many earlier immigrants are seniors receiving old age benefits. A large proportion of men who immigrated before 1981 – one-quarter – have incomes in excess of $50,000.

**Table E.6: Distribution of household income, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | $0 to $20,000 | $20,000 to $40,000 | $40,000 to $60,000 | $60,000 to $80,000 | Over $80,000 | Average income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | 26% | 27% | 22% | 13% | 12% | $44,400 |
| Earlier immigrants | 24% | 25% | 19% | 12% | 19% | $53,600 |
| Recent immigrants | 26% | 26% | 22% | 11% | 16% | $47,000 |
| *1980s immigrants* | *23%* | *24%* | *22%* | *12%* | *18%* | *$51,500* |
| *1991-94 immigrants with others* | *1%* | *25%* | *32%* | *18%* | *24%* | *$61,900* |
| *1991-94 immigrants only* | *44%* | *28%* | *17%* | *5%* | *6%* | *$30,300* |

In 1995, recent immigrant households had an average income of $47,000 or 6 per cent above the income of Canadian-born, and 12 per cent below the income of earlier immigrant households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is two-thirds of the income of households of the Canadian-born.

The income distributions of households of recent immigrants, earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born are remarkably similar. One-half of recent immigrant households (52%) have incomes of less than $40,000, which is similar to the share of other households (53% of Canadian-born households and 49% of earlier immigrant households). The income of one-fourth (26%) of recent immigrant households is less than $20,000, compared to 26 per cent for Canadian-born households and 24 per cent for earlier immigrant households.

## *One in four recent immigrants live in families with low income*

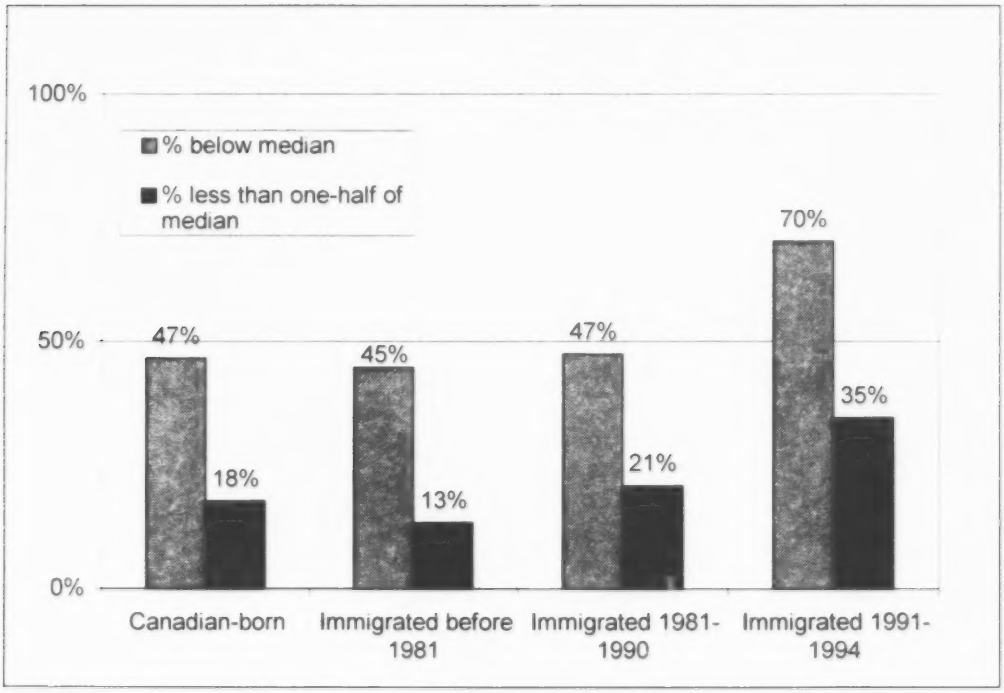
One way of examining income inequality is to see whether persons in certain groups are more likely than persons in other groups to have incomes that fall below the overall median income. The median income is the middle income when incomes are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. And to measure more severe inequality, the percentage of incomes falling below one-half of the median income is examined.

Figure E.1 and Table E.7 show the percentage of people with income below the median. For people living in families, the family income was compared to the median family income. For non-family persons – much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants – their individual income was compared to the median income of all non-family persons. Unattached individuals under 15 years of age are not included as no income data is available. The proportion of persons with income below one-half of the median, shown in Figure E.1 and Table E.8, was derived in the same way.

In Saskatoon in 1995, the median income of all families (defined as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, common-law status or adoption, and living together in the same household) was $47,208. For individuals not living in families, median income was $15,868.

As family size has not been considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50 per cent. 49 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men live in families with income below the median. 19 per cent of women and 16 per cent of men live in families with income below one half of the median.

**Figure E.1: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median and below one-half of the median, as a percentage of the population, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**



Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the overall median, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income. The percentage of immigrants in families with incomes in the lower part of the income distribution declines in relation to their length of stay in Canada.

**Table E.7: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**

| | Under 25 | 25 to 44 | 45 and over | All persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 54% | 44% | 46% | 49% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | n.a. | 48% | 48% | 48% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 65% | 63% | 52% | 60% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 50% | 39% | 41% | 44% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | n.a. | 41% | 42% | 41% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 62% | 52% | 43% | 54% |

In all age groups the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. The differences are smallest for persons of 45 years and over. The proportion of persons with income below the overall median is highest among persons under 25 years of age, for recent immigrants and the Canadian-born of either gender.

**Table E.8: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below one-half of the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995**

| | Under 25 | 25 to 44 | 45 and over | All persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Women** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 26% | 18% | 12% | 19% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | n.a. | 18% | 11% | 13% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 38% | 25% | 22% | 28% |
| **Men** | | | | |
| Canadian-born | 22% | 12% | 12% | 16% |
| Immigrated before 1981 | n.a. | 16% | 12% | 14% |
| Immigrated 1981-1994 | 34% | 20% | 24% | 25% |

One in four recent immigrants in Saskatoon are living in a low-income situation. The share of people living in families with income below one-half of the overall median is higher among recent immigrants - about one-quarter - than the Canadian-born. The differences between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born are similar across age groups and both genders, with young people having the highest rates.

## PART F: HOUSING

### *Crowded accommodation more common for recent immigrants*

In Tables F.1 and F.2, a room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes. Accommodation is defined as "crowded" when there are more persons in the household than rooms in the dwelling, i.e. when there is more than one person per room.

**Table F.1: Number of persons per room, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | 65% | 27% | 4% | 3% | 73,900 |
| Earlier immigrants | 67% | 26% | 3% | 3% | 7,200 |
| Recent immigrants | 32% | 34% | 11% | 22% | 3,000 |
| *1980s immigrants* | 41% | 35% | 9% | 15% | 1,510 |
| *1990s immigrants with others* | 35% | 36% | 12% | 17% | 560 |
| *1990s immigrants only* | 16% | 33% | 15% | 36% | 960 |

Households of recent immigrants have space per person that is well below the average in the Saskatoon area. Over one-fifth of recent immigrant households (22%) live in crowded conditions (i.e. there are fewer rooms than people in the home). The incidence of crowding is particularly high among households consisting only of very recent immigrants (36%). By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born (3%) and earlier immigrants (3%).

## *Large households likely to have crowded accommodation*

**Table F.2: Persons per room and size of household, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Household size | Type of household | Fewer than 0.5 persons | 0.5 to 0.74 persons | 0.75 to 0.99 persons | 1 or more persons | Number of households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 3 persons | Canadian-born | 78% | 18% | 2% | 2% | 55,050 |
| | Earlier immigrants | 82% | 15% | 1% | 2% | 5,290 |
| | Recent immigrants | 45% | 30% | 9% | 16% | 1,700 |
| 4 or 5 persons | Canadian-born | 30% | 54% | 10% | 5% | 16,870 |
| | Earlier immigrants | 32% | 56% | 7% | 5% | 1,700 |
| | Recent immigrants | 17% | 48% | 13% | 23% | 1,020 |
| 6 or more persons | Canadian-born | 6% | 38% | 33% | 24% | 2,000 |
| | Earlier immigrants | 0% | 41% | 27% | 32% | 220 |
| | Recent immigrants | 3% | 13% | 21% | 60% | 310 |

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants. But there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants, whatever their size.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who arrived before the 1980s are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size (see Table C.8). They also have accommodation that is similar in size to that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that immigrants form large households and live in relatively crowded conditions for a period after their arrival, so as to keep the cost of accommodation down. But when economic circumstances permit, they split into smaller household units or move to more spacious accommodation. Households also become smaller when children of immigrants become adults and establish their own households.

## *High housing cost in relation to income more common for very recent immigrants*

**Table F.3: Cost of accommodation as a share of household income, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Less than 30% | 30% to 50% | 50% or more |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | 76% | 13% | 11% |
| Earlier immigrants | 83% | 10% | 7% |
| Recent immigrants | 73% | 13% | 14% |
| *1980s immigrants* | 76% | 12% | 12% |
| *1991-94 immigrants with others* | 87% | 11% | 2% |
| *1991-94 immigrants only* | 60% | 17% | 23% |
| All households | 77% | 12% | 11% |

Two in five households (40%) made up exclusively of immigrants who have been in Canada for five years or less spend more than 30 per cent of their income on accommodation. For almost one-quarter of these households (23%) the cost of accommodation even exceeds 50 per cent of income. Of Canadian-born households, one-quarter (24%) have housing cost in excess of 30 per cent of income.

For households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s, the share with housing cost in excess of 30 per cent is identical to that of the Canadian-born, and for mixed very recent immigrant households it is lower.

**Table F.4: Period of construction, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Before 1961 | 1961-1980 | After 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | 27% | 46% | 27% |
| Earlier immigrants | 30% | 45% | 24% |
| Recent immigrants | 25% | 49% | 26% |
| *1980s immigrants* | *27%* | *43%* | *30%* |
| *1990s immigrants with others* | *29%* | *42%* | *29%* |
| *1990s immigrants only* | *20%* | *62%* | *18%* |
| All households | 27% | 46% | 26% |

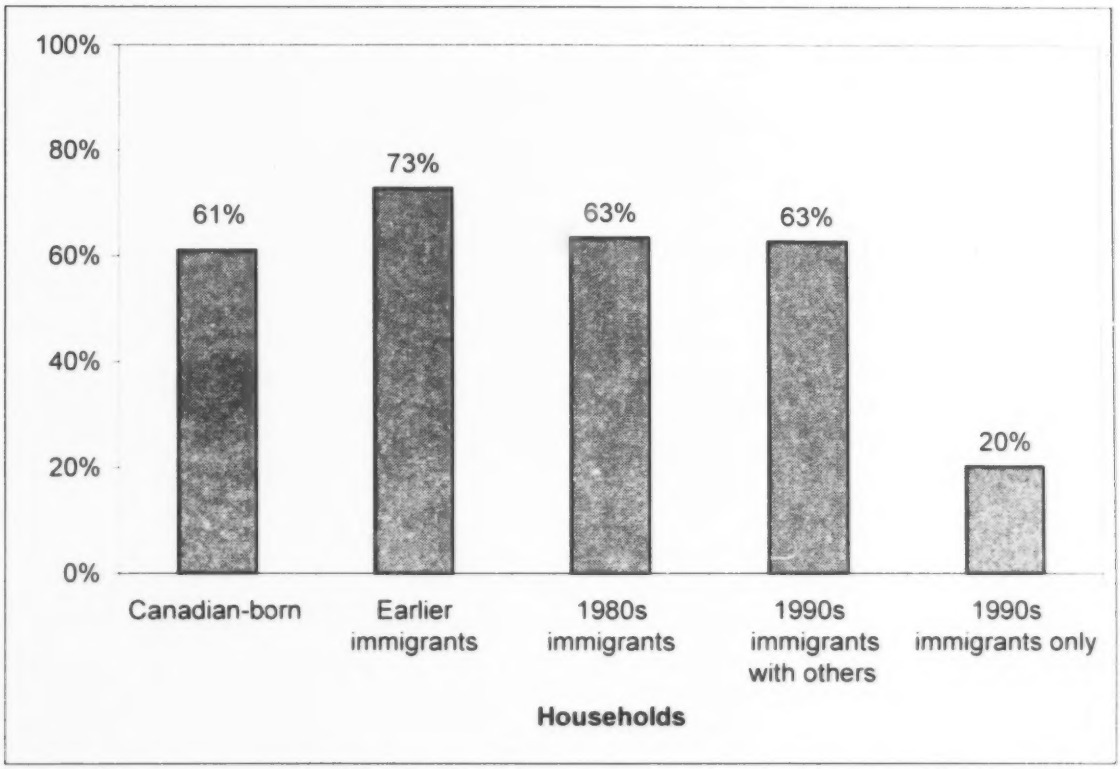
The dwellings where households of immigrants who arrived after 1980 live have been built around the same time as the houses of the Canadian-born, and the proportion in need of major repair is relatively low.

**Table F.5: Quality of housing, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)**

| Households | Regular maintenance | Minor repairs | Major repairs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian-born | 67% | 27% | 6% |
| Earlier immigrants | 70% | 25% | 4% |
| Recent immigrants | 70% | 23% | 7% |
| *1980s immigrants* | *68%* | *23%* | *9%* |
| *1990s immigrants with others* | *75%* | *22%* | *4%* |
| *1990s immigrants only* | *71%* | *24%* | *5%* |
| All households | 67% | 27% | 6% |

## *Home ownership common except for very recent immigrants*

**Figure F.1: Households owning their home as a percentage of all households, Saskatoon Metropolitan Area, 1996**




Only one-fifth (20%) of households consisting exclusively of immigrants who arrived during 1991-1996 own their home, compared to three-fifths (61%) of households of the Canadian-born and almost three-quarters (73%) of earlier immigrants. The rate of home ownership among joint households of very recent immigrants and others, and ownership of households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s is 63 per cent. The rate of home ownership for these two household groups is very similar to the rate among the Canadian-born.

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age of earlier immigrants, but it may also point to different choices. It also suggests that the high frequency of rental tenure among households consisting only of recent immigrants is a temporary phenomenon that is a part of the adjustment process.